**Bombay Gazette**
**ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,**
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,964.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
*RICHEST IN CREAM*
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 8-30 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 26th Feb. | † CALEDONIA | 7558 | ... | ... |
| 5th March | SALSETTE | 6000 | † PERSIA | 7951 |
| 12th ,, | † EGYPT | 7912 | ... | ... |
| 19th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | † MALWA | 10883 |
| 23rd ,, | ARCADIA | 7001 | ... | ... |
| 26th ,, | INDIA | 7911 | ... | ... |
| 2nd April | MACEDONIA | 10512 | ... | ... |
| 9th ,, | ARABIA | 7903 | ... | ... |
| 16th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 23rd ,, | MANTUA | 10885 | ... | ... |
| 30th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 7th May | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ... | ... |
| 14th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10890 |
| 21st ,, | EGYPT | 7912 | ... | ... |

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

| | SINGLE | RETURN |
|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles | Rs. 495 or Rs. 594 | Rs. 743 or Rs. 891 |
| To London by sea | Rs. 524,, Rs. 627 | Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919 |

These rates include the Surtax.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | 4730 | R. Seberich | 1st March |
| BOHEMIA | 4283 | G. Gillhuber | 16th ,, |
| KOERBER | 5423 | A. Foretti | 1st April |
| BREGENZ | 4000 | A. de Petris | 16th ,, |
| AFRICA | 4730 | R. Seberich | 1st May |
| BOHEMIA | 4283 | G. Gillhuber | 16th ,, |
| KOERBER | 5423 | A. Foretti | 1st June |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VORWAERTS | 6000 | B. Bolnarz | 24th March |
| NIPPON | 6350 | E. Taranocchia | 28th April |
| AUSTRIA | 7588 | G. Raicich | 29th May |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 & 500 * |
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back | ,, 675 ,, 750 * |
| Single Class to London | ,, 545 ,, 685 * |
| Single Class to London and back | ,, 865 ,, 1020 * |
| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice | ,, 350 |
| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back | ,, 525 |
| Intermediate Class to London | ,, 445 |
| Intermediate Class to London and back | ,, 715 |

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 |
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back | ,, 675 |
| Single Class to London | ,, 545 to 585 * |
| Single Class to London and back | ,, 865 to 945 * |

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILING.

The new s. s. "GASTEIN," will sail from Bombay about the 26th February direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice,
Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRIA | B. Cobol | 7588 | 24th Feb. 1910. |

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

### BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

| Steamer. | Month. | Port. |
|---|---|---|
| Headonhall ......due 22nd | February | Philadelphia. |
| Tredegar Hall......due 12th | March | ,, |
| Spanish Prince ...due | April | New York and Philadelphia. |

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

## SHIPPING

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DWARKA | 1,695 | Thur. 24th Feb. | 9 a. m. | C Mandvi |
| LHASA | 2,171 | Fri. 25th Feb. | 6 a. m. | Direct † |
| LINGA | 2,171 | Mon. 28th Feb. | 11 a. m. | P.D. & C.M.* |

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 24th Feb. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 28th Feb. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 12th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

21st February, 1910.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

**GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.**

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| Calcutta: | GRINDLAY & Co. |
| London: | GRINDLAY & Co. |

### THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1910. | Leave Karachi, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Trafford Hall | 5321 | Mar. 2 1910 | ... |
| †C City of York | 7705 | ,, 22 ,, | Mar. 19 1910 |
| A City of Vienna | [illegible] | April 6 ,, | ... |
| C City of Glasgow | [illegible] | [illegible] | April [illegible] |
| B City of Madras | 4684 | Apl. 11 | ,, 21 ,, |
| †C City of Calcutta | 7512 | ,, 25 ,, | ,, 22 ,, |
| B Walton Hall | 4931 | ,, 25 ,, | May 5 ,, |
| C City of Manchester | [illegible] | ... | ,, 7 ,, |
| C Trafford Hall | 5321 | May 24 ,, | ... |
| C City of Karachi | 5557 | ... | ,, 31 ,, |
| A City of Benares | 6738 | ... | June 15 ,, |

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave L'pool. | Due Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| a C City of York | 7705 | 23rd Aug. 1910 | 13th Sept. 1910. |
| *C City of Glasgow | 6457 | 17th Sept. ,, | 10th Oct. ,, |
| a C City of Calcutta | 7512 | 22nd ,, ,, | 15th ,, ,, |

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

| All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent. | | First Class | Second Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples | Single ... | 525 | 390 |
| | Return ... | 850 | 590 |
| From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa | Single ... | 525 | 390 |
| | Return ... | 850 | 590 |
| From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven | Single ... | 550 | 420 |
| | Return ... | 885 | 640 |

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. L. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

### COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW,
BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:
PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents.

## SHIPPING.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 5,695 | Rebufat | 17th Mar. 1910 |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Magnen | 14th Apr. ,, |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 12th May ,, |
| NERA | 5,538 | Martin | 9th June ,, |
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | ...... | 7th July ,, |
| DUMBEA | 5,685 | Rebufat | 4th August ,, |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Magnen | 1st Sept. ,, |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barill | 24th Feb. 1910. |
| NERA | 5,538 | Martin | 25th Mar. 1910. |

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamer. | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail about 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| b SOMALI | 2,600 | Greiwe | 3rd Mar. |
| a PRAESIDENT | 3,400 | Jacobsen | 15th Mar. |

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 27th January 1910.

## BANKS.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI,
MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON W. S.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 15,250,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA.
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Yen 24,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | ,, 15,900,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

# BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.

Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.

Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.

The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.

Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

## GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."

THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE

For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Power | 6×, weight 10 oz. | 8×4 weight 10¼ oz., | 10×, weight 11 oz.. |
| Price: | Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100. | Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110. | Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120. |

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

## "FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.

A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.

Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

## THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.

Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

## MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.

This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechancial construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5 5.

Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.

Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.

Price includes case and shoulder strap.

## MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

## EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

**Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.**

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

*Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from*

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

## MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD.

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons,
Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to

**MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.**

YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838.
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

## JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF

## PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
CODE: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

## VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

## VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

# INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS.
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

## GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS.
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

## MONGINI BROTHERS,

(Sole Agents for Western India.)

"S. PELLEGRINO"

ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.

25-27 29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

## MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
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**Elephant in tins and bulk.**

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

**The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.**

### ON SALE.

VALUABLE MEDICAL and SURGICAL BOOKS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, belonging to LT.-COLONEL COLLIE, on FRIDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, at Nepean Sea Road, opposite Dr. Chowksey's Bungalow.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that VAZIR HAJI ALLY, has contracted TO SELL to our client the property mentioned in the Schedule here under written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust mortgage, charge lien, lease, easement, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 14K., Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or Government ground now formed into one situate, lying and being at New Town, fronting of the West side of Tank Street or Soortee Moholla, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 317 2-9 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1260 and 4964, New No. 8424 and 8423, Old Survey No. 2-2722 and 2-2721, and New Survey No. 4128, and 4129 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Tank Street or Soortee Moholla, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the tomb of Emam Ally Sahab, and on or towards the South by the public passage of Kurdoree and which said premises were formerly Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 40-44 and 45 and are now Assessed under ward Nos. 434, 435 and 436 and Street Nos. 80, 82 and 84, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.—Dated this 18th day of February, 1910.

BICKNELL MERWANJI AND ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

---

## GRAPHIEL'S RESULTS.

SEVENTH DAY.

### A BAD DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Race | Cheeky | 3rd |
| *(Amendment on R. S.—mislead)* | | |
| 2nd Race | Desert King | 3rd |
| 3rd ,, | Oakton<br>L. Violet<br>(upset) | D.H. Evens<br>5 to 1 |
| 4th ,, | Sialkote | 3rd |
| 5th ,, | Vancouver | 2nd |
| 6th ,, | Shanwar | Out |
| 7th ,, | Killua | Won 2 to 1 |

*Note.—Those who paid the higher rate are entitled to refund or FREE selections either on Wednesday or Saturday.*

*A Resume.*

FIRST DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Race | Koko | Won odds on |
| 2nd ,, | Grand Duke | ,, 6 to 1 |
| *(Amendment on R. C.)* | | |
| 3rd ,, | Rocksand | Won 4 to 1 |
| 4th ,, | Not Yet | ,, 6 to 4 on |
| 5th ,, | Sialkote | 2nd |
| 6th ,, | The Rooster | 2nd 2 to 1 P |
| 7th ,, | Ashroff | Won 10 to 1 |
| 8th ,, | Padsha | 2nd |

SECOND DAY.

### A BAD DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Race | Dignum | Left. |
| 2nd ,, | Kafoor | Won 3 to 1. |
| 3rd ,, | Sharar | Out. |
| 4th ,, | Lady Violet | Scr. |
| 5th ,, | Shancutt | Won 2½ to 1. |
| 6th ,, | Chivalry | 2nd. |
| 7th ,, | Steel | Out. |

THIRD DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Race | Siriska | 3rd |
| 2nd ,, | Minerva | Won 12 to 1 |
| *(Recommended on R. C. from result of 1st R. Majesty).* | | |
| 3rd Race | Castalia | Won 3 to 1 |
| 4th Race | Fizz (2nd)<br>Sh. Fight (3rd) | M. Delaval<br>Won 6 to 1<br>(Upset) |

A caution:—If Fizz's movement is hampered with for the benefit of Sh. F., which is likely, M. D. will win.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Race | Horse | Scr. |
| 6th ,, | Scimitar | 2nd |

FOURTH DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Race | Danseuse | Won 6 to 4 on |
| 2nd ,, | Asfandier | ,, 4 to 1 |
| *(Given as upset)* | | |
| 3rd ,, | Soult Line | ,, 6 to 4 on |
| 4th ,, | Sialkote | ,, 1½ to 1 |
| 5th ,, | Refresher | ,, 12 to 1 |
| *(Confirmed on R. C.)* | | |
| 6th ,, | Tachreet | 2nd |
| 7th ,, | Forfeit | Won 2½ to 1 |

FIFTH DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Race | Evening Herald | Won 3 to 1 |
| 2nd ,, | Hishan | Out. |
| 3rd ,, | Oakton | Won 3 to 1 |
| 4th ,, | Tachreet | 3rd |
| 5th ,, | Lumination | Won 2 to 1 |
| *(Given as upset.)* | | |
| 6th ,, | Vedas | Won 3½ to 1 |

SIXTH DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Race | Danseuse | 2nd |
| 2nd ,, | Asfandier | Won 4 to 1 |
| 3rd ,, | Lady Violet | |
| *(Went with Master Theo)* | | Won 2½ to 1 |
| 4th ,, | Urgent | ,, 15 to 1 |
| 5th ,, | Castalia | 2nd |
| 6th ,, | Rajput | Won 5 to 1 |
| *(Amendment on R. C.)* | | |

**Office:—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.**

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BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1910, at 10 P.M.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

---

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

GAMDEVI ESTATE.

SCHEME IV.

IT is hereby notified that the Board are prepared to consider offers for the BUILDING LEASE for 999 years for Plot No. 2 on the above Estate.

Block Plan and Elevations for the Building on this Plot have been drawn up and approved by the Board and the Building to be erected on it must be in general conformity with this Block Plan and Elevations which with all particulars can be seen on application to

THE TRUST ENGINEER,
Esplanade Road, Fort.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1910.

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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW 1910.

NOTICE.

PROGRAMMES for the Bombay Dog Show, to be held on the 24th instant, are now obtainable.

Price annas eight each. Apply to the HONY. SECY., Dog Show, Crawford Markets.

---

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch, will be held in the Cathedral Boys School, on THURSDAY, February 24th, at 6 p.m.

The Rev. C. M. BARHAM, Acting Archdeacon, will preside. The adoption of the Report will be moved by the Rev. W. Kennelly.

The attendance of all Friends and Well-wishers of the Society is invited on the occasion.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 213 OF 1899.

HIRJEE HANSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Danabunder outside the Fort of Bombay............ Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1). PIROZBAI, widow of RUSTOMJI NAOROJI MOTABHAI of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) SHAPOORJI BURJORJI BHARUCHA, also of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant residing at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort, and (3) MEHERBAI, wife of DADABHAI RUSTOMJEE DADY and (4) RUSTOMJEE NAOROJEE MOTABHAI, both of Bombay, now temporarily residing in London, England ..................... Defendants.

AND

Suit No 266 of 1899.

PIROZBAI, widow of RUSTOMJEE NAOROJEE MOTABHAI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Byculla without the Fort (2) SHAPURJI BURJORJI BHARUCHA, also of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort, and (3) MEHERBAI, wife of DADABHAI RUSTOMJI DADY and (4) RUSTOMJI NAOROJI MOTABHAI both of Bombay, now temporarily residing in London...................................... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

HIRJEE HANSRAJ, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Danabunder, outside the Fort of Bombay ... ... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 27th day of January, 1910, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of Messrs. Hiralal & Co., all the right, title and interest of Hirji Hansraj, in the following property.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, chawls, sheds, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate in Mazgaon within the Island of Bombay, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4753, and Street Nos. 4 and 6, containing by admeasurement 1653 square yards be the same, little, more or less, and the said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by Mazgaon Road, on the West and South by the Property of the late Byramji Jijibhai, Esqr., C.S.I., on the North by property of the said Pirozshaw & Brs. The whole of the said Fazandari land is Assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 2395, 2409, 2410, and New Survey No. 3682.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 12th day of March, 1910, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 12th day of February, 1910.

(Sd.) K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

---

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHAMJI MADON, of Bombay, Hindu Kadia Inhabitant, widower, a Mistry, deceased.

NURSEY MADON of Bombay, Kadia Hindoo inhabitant, a Kadia, residing at Bhansali Moholla out of Fort, only surviving brother of the said deceased. Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1910 and in the tenth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.
The 14th day of February, 1910.
Messrs. WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

---

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Chief Agents, Madras.

---

## AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE, OPEN to Members only, will be held in the TOWN-HALL, on TUESDAY, March 1st, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), under the patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY. Subscription and application for Membership (each member may bring two Lady Guests) should be sent to the Honourable Secretary, Professor O. V. MULLER, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Last day for receiving Pictures is THURSDAY Noon, February 24th, at the Town Hall.

---

**NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH**
AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE
AMIDST BRILLIANT SURROUNDINGS.

DON'T MISS
THIS WEEK'S
SPARKLING PROGRAMME FOR
ONLY ONE MORE NIGHT OF
OUR GRAND NEW PROGRAMME
See To-morrow's issue.

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Unique Pictures of the Calamity.

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3 SHOW:
6-30 to 7-30, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

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will be given at the
EMPIRE THEATRE
(Kindly lent by The City of Bombay Buildings Co., Ltd.)
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THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL,
AND THE
ALL SAINTS SISTERS, MAZAGON,
and on MONDAY FEBRUARY 28th
in aid of the
ALL SAINTS SISTERS, MAZAGON.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

| | |
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| John Smith .................... | Mr. A. T. Cooper |
| Dick Desmond................ | Capt. C. T. Davis |
| Col. Duncan Smith ......... | Mr. H. M. Kendall |
| Sergeant Duffell ............. | Commander Vines |
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SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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SECOND EDITION

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1909.

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## BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital.............. | Rs. | 20,00,000 |
| Paid up Capital .................. | ,, | 17,55,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..................... | ,, | 1,80,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI, AHMEDABAD and KARACHI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAMNADAS HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

---

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... | £ | 1,600,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL........ | £ | 800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND........... | £ | 750,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Cawnpore | Newara-Eliya. |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Aden (Camp.) |
| Madras, | Chittagong, | Aden (Steamer Point) |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Zanzibar, |
| Lahore | Mandalay, | Mombasa, |
| Amritsar, | Colombo, | Nairobi, |
| Delhi, | Kandy | Entebbe |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

---

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL ........................................... | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ................................... | £1,575,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE

38, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Hongkong |
| Bombay | Singapore | Foochow |
| Karachi | Klang (F. M. States.) | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor (Do.) | Shanghai |
| Madras | Bangkok | Tientsin |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Hankow |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | Yokohama |
| Penang | Manilla | Kobe |
| Thaiping (Perak) | Cebu (Philippines) | New York |
| Ipoh (Perak). | | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, February 21.

## MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is about Rs. 1 3-4 lacs down.

## EXCHANGE.

Market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T. T. and Demand and 3 months' credits at 1s. 4 1-4d. for T. T there was a small enquiry.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | 1s. 4 1/16d. |
| Demand do. | 1s. 4 3-32d. |
| 3 m/s credits on London | 1s. 4 1-4d. |
| Demand Marks | 133 3/4 |
| Demand Francs | 168 1/2 |
| 3 m/s ,, | 170 1/2 |
| 3 m/s Marks | 138 3/4 |
| 30 d/s. Hongkong | 130 1/4 |
| ,, Shanghai | 174 1/4 |
| ,, Japan | 159 1/4 |

## GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at 93-13 improved to 93-14 and has closed at 93-13 with limited transactions.

## BULLION.

Local Gold market was steady both up-country and local demand was moderate and prices were put by by quarter to half an anna sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices for shield sovereigns were up by half an anna.

Silver locally opened at Rs. 63-9-0. London market-day before yesterday was up 1-16, demand was moderate and market remained steady for ready and prices for forward declined to Rs. 63-8-0. There was a good demand for ready and business of about 100 to 125 slabs was done.

We quote:—

### GOLD.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 97 touch Fakirsett | 23 | 8 | 0 |
| 97 touch | 23 | 7 | 0 |
| National Bank | 24 | 0 | 3 |
| Chartered Bank | 23 | 15 | 6 |
| Sovereigns Shield | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| Do Dragon | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Australian | 24 | 0 | 9 |

### SILVER.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 1/2 Penny | 63 | 8 | 0 |
| 17 Penny ready | 63 | 7 | 0 |
| Local per tola | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| First Settlement | 63 | 8 | 0 |
| Second ,, | 63 | 12 | 0 |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—Firm. London price was 3-8 up. Inquiry being good both for ready and forward local prices advanced by 1 anna.

Rapeseed:—Firm with tone advancing. London quotation unchanged. Local demand being good price was put up by 1 anna.

Wheat:—Quiet. London quotations unchanged. Local enquiry was moderate and prices are maintained.

Castorseed:—Quiet and steady. Demand for ready was moderate and there being a fair demand for forward prices declined by four annas.

Poppyseed:—Quiet but steady. Demand for ready and forward was moderate and prices fluctuated by an anna.

Mowraseed:—Dull. Demand being very little prices declined by an anna.

Gingellyseed:—Firm. Demand for ready lots being moderate there was a decline of 8 annas in the price.

Cottonseed:—Firm. Demand for ready and forward is improving and prices advanced by 4 annas.

| Description. | Rate. |
|---|---|
| Linseed, Bold | Rs. 10 0 |
| Linseed, Small | ,, 9 14 |
| RAPESEED— | |
| Brown Cawnpore | Rs. 6 7 |
| Yellow do. | ,, 7 1 |
| Do. Gujarat | ,, 7 6 |
| Poppyseed | ,, 9 9 |
| Castorseed | ,, 33 to 34 |
| Mowraseed | ,, 6 8 |
| Maize | ,, 22 to 23 |
| Groundnuts | ,, 38 to 41 |
| Methiseed | ,, 85 to 90 |
| Gingellyseed | ,, 35 to 45 8 |
| Khandesh Howri<br>Gulburga do.<br>Kalbur do.<br>Itarsi do. | ,, 43 8 to 44 8 |
| White Gin, Bold 95/5<br>Do. do do 85/15<br>Do. do. do. 75/25<br>Do. Mixed 50/50 | ,, 40 to 43 8 |
| Do. Gin, Small 50/50<br>Do. do. 85/15 | ,, 38 to 39 |
| Gin, Black Beaver<br>Do. do. Gadag | ,, 37 to 38 |
| Gin Red Khandwa<br>Do. Meggi | ,, 40 to 42 |
| Do. Yellow Hinganghat<br>Do. do. Secunderabad<br>Do. do. Gujarat | ,, 46 to 50 |
| Do. Black Kutni<br>Do. Ahmedabad | ,, 36 to 37 |
| WHEAT— | |
| Choice Pissi | ,, 38 to 42 |
| Hard Red | ,, 33 to 36 |

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seed by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 19th February:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 5,8.9 cwts |
| Linseed | 17,963 ,, |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseed | 5,947 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 11,503 ,, |
| Poppyseed | 15 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 1,382 ,, |
| Castorseed | 2,007 ,, |
| Rice | 3,524 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 1,849 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 61,853 ,, |
| Mowraseed | 169 ,, |
| Gram | 2,510 ,, |
| Joowar | 4,890 ,, |
| Maize | 894 ,, |

## LOCAL YARN.

Weekly sales from Shanghai 4,500 bales stock 47,000 bales ex 177 1-2 tone of the market steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 200 | bales Jam | 12 at 6.10 |
| 200 | bales New Empress | 10 at 6·10 |

## SPINNINGS.

Petits fluctuated from Rs. 3,315 to 3,317.

## BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay | 1,452 1-2 |
| India | 64 to 61 1-2 |
| Indian Specie | 53 |

## MILLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| David | 378 1-1 |
| Kohinoor | 685 |
| New Great Eastern | 175 |
| Luxmi Cotton | 1,577 1-2 |

## PRESSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Mofussil | 780 |
| Volkart's United | 650 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. | 154 X. D. |
| Central India Mining | 340 |
| Treacher & Co | 535 |
| Tata I. and S. Coy | 58 X. D. |

## RAILWAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Dholka | 118 |
| Ahmedabad-Prantej | 610 |
| Amritsar-Patti | 123 |
| Tapti-Valley | 455 |

## COTTON.

Liverpool market on Saturday was 21 points, and New York 30 points down. The decline had an effect on the local prices and good Broach declined to Rs. 312 and fine to Rs. 328. A good business was done at these rates. Those who had sold forward began to cover their engagements which caused prices to advance to Rs. 316 to Rs. 317 for good Broach and fine to Rs. 332. In ready lots of other classes, prices declined by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 all round. The opener being not received when the bazaar closed prices for Broach remained unchanged.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day:—

| Bales. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ujan | Japan C. Tradg Co | 300 |
| 200 | Broach | do | 334 |
| 500 | Broach Ginned fine | do (Ap'l) | 328 |
| 200 | Khandeish | do | 270 |
| 200 | Soudha | M Bushan & Co | 278 |
| 400 | Broach | do | 335-6 |
| 400 | Dhamangaum Poolgam | R D Master | 290-2 |
| 200 | Bengal | Currimbhai | 252 |
| 100 | Mozari Coomtha. | do | 320 |
| 100 | Karanja (wet) | Gold Mohur | 259 |
| | Do | Noor Mills | 250 |
| 100 | Bengal | do | 245 |
| 100 | Methia | A Blaschek & Co | 260 |
| 100 | Wardha | A Morritz & Co | 312 |
| 300 | Khandesh | W Wolff & Co | 262 |

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Hand Gin. | Fine | 252 | Ready. |
| | F. Good | 242 | ,, |
| Bengal Machine Gin. | Fine | 268 | ,, |
| ,, | F. Good | 253 | ,, |
| Sind Punjab | Fine | 265 | ,, |
| ,, | F. Good | 251 | ,, |
| Khandesh | Fine | 273 | ,, |
| ,, | F. Good | 267 | ,, |
| Amraoti | Fine | 286 | ,, |
| ,, | F. Good | 279 | ,, |
| Akola Khangaum | Fine | 289 | ,, |
| ,, | F. Good | 280 | ,, |
| Dhamangaon Poolgaon | Fine | 299 | ,, |
| | F. Good | 291 | ,, |
| Yeotmal | Fine | 305 | ,, |
| | F. Good | 297 | ,, |
| Nagpore | Fine | 313 | ,, |
| ,, | F. Good | 304 | ,, |
| Wardha Hinganghat | Fine | 313 | ,, |
| ,, | F. Good | 305 | ,, |
| Methia | Fine | 273 | ,, |
| ,, | F. Good | 267 | ,, |
| Broach Gin | Good | 317 | Mar. |
| ,, | Fine | 332 | ,, |
| Sawginned Dharwar | Good | 321 | A.-M. |
| Coompta Ginned | Good | 328 | ,, |
| Westerns | ,, ,, | 310 | ,, |

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 19th Feb.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Khandesh | 1,444 Bales. |
| Central India | 1,950 ,, |
| Barsi and Nagur | 1,898 ,, |
| Berar | 771 ,, |
| Central Provinces | 2,058 ,, |
| Oomras | 13,121 ,, |
| Dholera | 1,624 ,, |
| Broach | 1,928 ,, |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 243 ,, |
| Westerns | ...... ,, |
| Bengals (N. W. P.) | 1,512 ,, |
| Bengals (Rajputana) | 926 ,, |
| Sind | 173 ,, |
| Persian | 37 ,, |
| Total | 19,594 Bales. |

## FREIGHT.

| | This Month. | | Next Month. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ports. | Seed. | Cotton. | Seed. | Cotton. |
| Antwerp | 16 0 | 16 6 | 15 0 | 16 0 |
| Dunkirk | 16 0 | 16 6 | 15 6 | 16 0 |
| Havre | 16 6 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 6 |
| Hull | 16 0 | ...... | 15 0 | ...... |
| Liverpool | 16 6 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 6 |
| Marseilles | 16 6 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 6 |
| Genoa | 16 6 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 15 6 |
| London | ...... | ...... | 15 6 | .. |
| Hamburg | 16 6 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 6 |
| Venice | 16 6 | 17 6 | 16 6 | 17 6 |
| Open Ports | March | 15 6 | s/cotton | ...... |
| Do. | April-May-June | | 15 3 | s/cotton |

Market quiet but steady, with slightly better enquiry.

## COAL.

Coal market at Jheria is steady. Demand is moderate and prices are likely to remain steady. Collieries are working in full swing day and night and deliveries are taking place at Lodua, Jamadoban, Bhagaban, Bhaora, Jheria, Kusunda, Bagdagi, Chasnalan and Sudamundi mines and a full train is passing daily full of loads. The chief demand is from Calcutta Spinnings. Weather is good and work class people are enjoying good health. We quote:—

| | 1st Class. Rs. | 2nd Class. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Steam Coal big | 3 to 3 1-2 | 2 to 2 1-2 |
| Rubbel Coal small | 2 1-2 | 2 |
| Sieved Coal | 2 | 1 3-4 |
| Coal dust | 1 3-4 | 1 1-2 |
| Nut Coal | 3 | 2 1-2 |
| Soft Coke Coal | 3 3-4 | 2 3-4 |
| Hard Coke White | 7 1-2 to 10 | 4 1-2 to 6 |

## METALS.

We quote:—

| | | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper Braziers 4×4 | | 21 | Rs. 53 4 |
| | | 28<br>35<br>42<br>56<br>63<br>70<br>77<br>84 | Rs. 56 6 |
| Yellow Metal Sheets | | 21<br>28<br>35<br>42 | Rs. 46 0 |
| | | 49<br>56 | ,, 46 8 |
| Tin Ingots. | | | ,, 40 8 |
| Spelter | S M<br>M M<br>J<br>G | | ,, 19 6 |
| Georgehutte | | | ,, 22 10 |
| Copper Ingots | K S | | ,, 49 12 |
| Copper Sheathings | | lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14 | ,, 62 |
| Yellow Metal Sheathings | | lbs. 14, 16<br>10, 12 | ,, 48 |

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, February 19.

GOLD.

| No. of Packages. | Bullions | Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. | Other coin. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 Box | ... | 1,093 | 991 |
| Importers. | | Vessels. | From. |
| J. H. E. Obadiah | ... | Salsette | Alexandria |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th Feb. 1910.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 63 | 72,113 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway. | 40 | 45,298 |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 19th February 1910 as compared with the statement for the week ending 12th February 1910:—

| | Feb. 12 Rs. | Feb. 19. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,03,00,000 | 1,03,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office<br>Public Deposits at Branches | 1,04,84,888 | 1,21,95,469 |
| Other Deposits | 9,57,82,272 | 9,68,56,313 |
| Post Bills | 17,433 | 17,222 |
| Sundries | 19,19,584 | 19,38,639 |
| Rs. | 12,85,04,177 | 13,13,07,643 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 1,42,19,153 | 1,43,53,431 |
| Other authorised Securities | 17,05,178 | 17,04,193 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 2,27,67,258 | 2,50,34,584 |
| Loans do. do. | 2,87,91,991 | 2,96,20,614 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 2,28,92,397 | 2,25,92,516 |
| Dead Stocks | 2,94,633 | 2,94,639 |
| Stamps | 6,938 | 6,856 |
| Bullion | 4,28,443 | 4,17,939 |
| Balane with other Banks. | 5,39,804 | 5,93,325 |
| Sundries | 1,22,899 | 1,16,043 |
| Cash | 3,67,35,483 | 3,65,73,503 |
| | 12,85,04,177 | 13,13,07,643 |

## THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS FOR JANUARY 1910.

| | Earnings for Jan. 1910. | Increase or Decrease over same month last year. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | per cent. |
| Electric Traction | 1,76,940 | + 11,188 | + 6·75 |
| * Lighting and Power Supply | 41,562 | + 7,176 | + 20·86 |
| Total | 2,18,502 | + 18,364 | + 9·17 |

| | Total Earnings from January, 1910. | Increase or Decrease on same period last year. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | per cent. |
| Electric Traction | 1,76,940 | + 11,188 | + 6·75 |
| * Lighting and Power Supply | 41,562 | + 7,176 | + 20·86 |
| Total | 2,18,502 | + 18,364 | + 9·17 |

* Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

## DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 21.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—29 bales wool, N Gocaldas; 63 bales wool, and 50 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 25 bales wool, The Bombay and Co; 96 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton waste, T Canji; 100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 41 bales silk waste, D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 30 bales goat hair, A H Bundally; 30 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons.

Broadwater s—1,007 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 2,025 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co.

Trafford Hall s—720 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,150 cwts oil cakes Glade and Co.

### FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—85 cwts cattle hoops, Towner and Co; 12½ cwts bees wax, G Suchedina and Co; 24 cwts bees wax, M Mahomed; 25 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 10 cwts fishmaws, J M Rehmteola; 13 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 23 1-2 cwts gum myrrh, C G Dhallabhoy and Co; 66 cwts old rubber, A H A Sahiwalla; 14 bales skins, H A Oomer; 24 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 55 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales carpets, King King and Co; 490 cwts dry ginger, R Assaria and Co; 107 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 22 bales skins, H O and H Moosa; 50 cwts gum, J Nurbheram; 16 cwts almonds, T V and Godsey Bros.

Glenesk s—1,511 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 4,587 cwts cottonseed, and 1,007 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 4,000 cwts cottonseed W Becher.

### FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—8 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

### FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—2,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,200 cwts bone meal, C Mody and Co; 1,980 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

### FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

Trafford Hall s—320 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

### FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Torrington s—2,200 tons manganese ore, R E Willis.

### FOR HAVRE.

Broadwater s—500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhawji and Co; 4,002 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed L Drefuse and Co.

Avala s—1,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

### FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Farquhar s—110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 660 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 330 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 110 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 2,000 cwts nigerseed, L Drefuse and Co; 2,040 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 385 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Hillfern s—110 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

### FOR PORT SAID.

Inchmoor s—140,510 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

### FOR ANTWERP.

Glenesk s—50 bales cotton waste, F Canji; 600 bales gum, M Jafferbhoy.

Avala s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1,000 cwts teelseed, J Facheri.

Inchmoor s—2,000 cwts mowraseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,002 cwts teelseed, and 501 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

### FOR HULL.

Tarrington s—14624 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 24,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts cottonseed, and 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 12,000 cwts castorseed and 1,200 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 12,250 cwts cottonseed, T Memraz.

### FOR HAMBURG.

Schoenfels s—810 bales cotton Ralli Bros 33 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co, 7 cwts animal guts Edward Wolf 35 cwts oil cakes Glade and Co, 100 bales hemp T Purshotam and Co, 200 bales cotton fly G C Tadiwalla and Co, 200 cwts olibanum and 45 cwts gum J Nurbheram 102 cwts gum R Damji and Co.

### FOR BREMEN.

Schoenfels s—58 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

### FOR GENOA.

Clan Lindsay s—100 bales cotton The Bombay and Co. 430 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 530 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co, 500 bales cotton Bamji and Co, 25 bales hemp P Reeve and Co, 1000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros, 6930 cwts linseed and 1980 cwts rapeseed M Kalabhdas 100 bales cotton Glade and Co. 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

### FOR TRIESTE.

Gastein s—55 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co, 330 bales cotton The Bombay and Co, 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 110 bales cotton A Moritz and Co 605 bales cotton Volkert Bros 4000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros 1500 cwts teelseed M Somji.

Africa s—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co. 2093 bales cotton Volkert Bros 246 bales cotton Ralli Bros 1375 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co 1000 cwts myrabollams T Canji 810 cwts olibanum M Jafferbhoy 125 cwts olibanum and 100 cwts gum G Sojpal 75 cwts olibanum J Nurbheram.

### FOR VENICE.

Gustein s—200 bales cotton, the Bombay and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham; and Co 325 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

Africa s—400 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 1,050 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

### FOR FIUME.

Africa s—220 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

### FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—280 cwts olibanum M Jafferbhoy; 100 cwts olibanum Esoof Bros; 200 cwts olibanum E Sultanally; 125 cwts olibanum, P Jaithabhoy.

### FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—550 cwts myrabollams A Khimji

### FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—25 bales twist Killick Nixen and Co; 10 bales twist S J David and Co.

### FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—217 1-2 cwts sharkfins and 7 1-2 cwts fishmaws K. N. Mianee and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—122 cwts kishmish T Canji.

### FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—1000 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 1002 bales twist C Bhawanidas

### FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—1 pot rosa oil H Noormahomed.

Austria s—90 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Imani s—1,600 bales cotton S J David and Co.

### FOR YOKOHAMA.

Austria s—328 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

## EXPORT MANIFEST.

S S Trantenfels 2,991 tons Captain R Feltrup sailed for Hamburg on 11th day of February with 2,256 bales cotton and the following cargo.

### FOR HAMBURG.

55 bales cotton waste, J Cassam; 302 bales cotton waste, J C Tadiwalla and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, Strathman and Poas; 6 pots rosa oil, Baur and Krause; 4 pots rosa oil and 330 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 32 cases cashewnuts and 200 cases zedori roots, R Jeewandas and Co; 6 cases bristles, H Sulzer and Co; 165 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 660 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 229 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 111 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 139 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co; 79 bales hemp and 396 bags myrabolams, E Oomersey; 2,080 bags myrabolams, T Canji; 84 bags groundnuts B and P S N and Co; 1,300 bags oil cakes, Glade and Co; 70 bags gum and 44 dholls coir yarn, M M and Co; 201 dholls coir yarn, V Harridas.

### FOR BREMAN.

330 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 3,340 bags teelseed, E D Sasoon and Co; 25 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 51 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co.

## IMPORT.

S S Africa 2,565 tons Captain E Sebrricks arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste with the following cargo.

888 glass bangles, 50 clocks, 100 talc, 370 matches, 704 glass ware, 958 papers, 26 rubber shoes, 47 oil, 15 german silver sheets, 1,668 nailes, 183 soap, 3 copper, 50 beer, 44 playing cards, 21 colour, 11 brass sheets, 71 silk waste yarn, 1 gold, 20 specie, 500 sultana, 140 glass beads, 1,000 sugar, 9 cigarettes, 61 hides, 74 wheat, 90 mother of pearl shells, 148 olibanum, 3 gum coarse, 491 cottons.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LINDSAY—February 1, at Bhagalpur, the wife of B. A. F. Lindsay, I. C. S., Buxar, of a son.

OATES—February 2, at Umaria, C. I., the wife of R. J. W. Oates, of a son.

TATE—February 14, at "Jail House," Mysore, the wife of C. F. Tate, Mysore Jail Dept., of a daughter.

DEATH.

MEEHAN—February 11, at Jubbulpore, Frederick Meehan, Retired Assistant Engineer, P. W. D. Central Provinces, aged 59 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Bombay Horse and Dog Show, 4 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Entertainment to Mr. Leslie, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Novelty Cinematograph 6-30 to 7-30, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "The fundamental principles of business do not change from generation to generation."—J. D. ROCKEFELLER.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Members are reminded that they should apply not later than to-day for tickets for the dance to be held on Tuesday the 1st of March.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.—It has been decided the Mr. J. M. Templer will take over charge from Mr. Davies, the Executive Engineer of the Agency department, on the 4th proximo. Another steamer the "Vadala" will go to Bhavnagar with a cargo of rice—50 000 bags—direct from Rangoon by the 15th of March—followed by two more sister ships.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The Indian Medical Service examination commenced in London at the beginning of this month. There were thirteen vacances with double the number of candidates. Among the thirteen successful candidates appear the names of only two Indians, namely Anath Nath Palit and Kallian Kumar Mookerji.

CHIEF TRANSLATOR OF THE HIGH COURT.—Mr Nasarwanji Dinshahji Ghards, who holds the permanent post of head of the correspondance department and occassionally of Assistant Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, has been appointed sub-pro tem Chief Translator and Interpreter of the Court, in the place of Mr. Sorabji Edalji Daruvalla, retired on pension.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. "Mohammadi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.—During the absence in furlough of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Judge of the Bombay High Court, Mr. R. D. Setna will officiate as Official Assignee; Mr. A. M. Kajiji as Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking accounts; and Mr. P. B. Malabari as head assistant to the Prothonotary and Registrar on the Original Side of the Court.

DEATH OF A JAIL SUPERINTENDENT.—We regret to announce the death of Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Sorabshah Munsuff, for many years Superintendent of the Umarkhadi Common Jail, which took place on Saturday last in the Superintendent's bengalow in the jail. Deceased was a member of a respected and ancient family of Broach, and was the eldest son of Mr. Sorabshah Dadabhoy Munsuff of that city.

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN.—His Highness the Aga Khan visited Dholera when there was a goodly crowd on the Ranpur Station to receive him on Sunday. His Highness went to Rajkote where about twenty thousand of the Khoja community were gathered together having come from different parts of Kathiawar for which extra trains were run. His Highness will stay at Rajkote for about a week. All the people have camped out in tents.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Le Conquerant | Hume |
| Overture | William Tell | Rossini |
| Spanish Serenade | La Palome | Yradier |
| Selection | Miss Hook Holland | Rubens |
| Valse | Beautiful Danube | Strauss |
| Selection | The Merry Widow | Lehar |
| Galop | The Tourists | Fredhe |

MOTOR TYRE REPAIRS.—Motorists will learn with great satisfaction that the Continental Tyre Repair Works—the only factory of its kind in India, supervised by the manufacturers themselves—have revised their rates for repairs and retreading motor covers and considerably reduced the prices for most standard sizes. No motorist can afford to overlook the advantage offered to him by the Company, as there is no doubt that an enormous saving in the tyre bill is thus within the reach of everybody. Communications should be addressed to the Agents, Messrs. Schroder Smidt and Company, Bombay and Calcutta and Madras Automobiles Ltd., Madras.

MR. JUSTICE HEATON ON HIS INSPECTOR TOUR.—Mr. Justice Heaton, Judge of the Bombay High Court, who has, for some time, been on a tour of inspection of the Moffussil courts, has arrived in Poona. He was met in the District Court by the members of the legal profession, when he explained to them the distinctions in the new and old provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. The junior pleaders stated some of their diffiulties. Mr. Justice Heaton expressed the great pleasure he felt in meeting the members of the profession, remarking that he would take into consideration the suggestions that had been made to him. On the motion of Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the learned Judge for his visit.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of Janury last there were 43 horses, 106 bullocks, 1 fowl, 2 cats and 22 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals at Parel. During last month 60 horses, 115 bullocks, 1 buffalo, 1 duck, 1 calf, 5 goats, 1 turkey, 1 lemur, 3 cats, 2 parrots and 39 dogs were admitted and during the same month 44 horses, 110 bullocks, 2 buffaloes, 1 parrot, 1 goat, 2 cats and 33 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. Three cases among bullocks, 1 case of lemur, 1 case among calves, 4 cases among she-goats, 2 cases among cats and 8 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month: 15 horses, 4 bullocks, 2 cows, 1 buffalo, 2 goats, 28 dogs, 2 parrots and 1 turkey.

ANOTHER PRESENTATION TO THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.—The presentations of addresses and congratulations to the new Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed still continue. Last week, under the presidency of Mr. Mahomed Husain Hakim, a well-attended meeting of Mahomedans was held in the Cutchi Memon Hall, among those present being Khan Bahadur Kadwani, Moulvi Abdul Laskoor, Messrs. Salemahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani, Haji Abdulla Abdul Rahim, Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Noorani, Moulvi Abdul Munim Bakza, Messrs. Ali Mahomed Bhimji, Jan Mahomed Mahomed, Mahomed Karim Lakhtavi, Usman Abdul Satar Sobani, Abdul Rehman Kaji Yakoob, Kazi Kamaludin Saiyad Mohinudin, Dr. Abdul Satar Gaya, etc. Mr. Haji Sidick Haji Hassum, one of the secretaries of the Anjuman read the address to be presented to Mr. Haji Sulleman, in which he was described as a friend of the poor, a trustee of several of the Bombay mosques and as one who led to the establishment of a dispensary for women and children. A suitable acknowledgment of the address was made; and the proceedings closed with the presentation of flowers, etc.

## THE ISRAELITE SCHOOL.

### Annual Prize-Giving.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Israelite School, took place yesterday in the Hall of the School, Mazagon, Bombay, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

An interesting programme of recitations, dialogues, action songs and flag drill was gone through by the pupils, and of which the several items were loudly applauded by the audience.

In the report which was then read by Mr. Ezekial, it was stated that at the end of the past year the number on the roll was 98 boys and 18 girls in the vernacular division and 136 boys and 103 girls in the Anglo-Vernacular division. The school sent up five candidates for the Matriculation last year, all of whom passed.

Lady Chandavarkar then gave away the prizes.

Sir Narayen Chandavarker, addressing the meeting, said that the report that had been just read by the secretary carried with it a moral, which was very much needed in the age in which they lived. The one feature of this age which attacted their attention was this that whenever there was an institution started for the good of the public, its crying want would be found to be more men and more money. But they were apt to forget that what they most wanted in this age was not more money or men but more man. If they looked to the history of this institution, it would show that it owed not only its beginning but also what present prosperity it possessed to the late Mr. M. Samuel. The chairman next referred to the services rendered by Mr. N. G. Velinker, President of the Committee, to the school. He then dwelt upon the necessity of teaching proper accent to students and concluded with promising a donation to the school funds in token of his appreciation of the work done by the school.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## THE MISSION TO SEAMEN.

### Bombay Branch Affiliated.

An interesting ceremony was performed on Sunday morning at the Seamen's Institute, attached to St. Nicholas's Church, Prince's Dock, by the Bishop of Bombay, the affiliation of the local branch with the Missions to Seamen being marked by the hoisting of the Society's flag for the first time in this port. His Lordship, who was attended by Rev. A. S. Sawtell, as Chaplain, was received in the Institute by the Harbour Chaplain, Rev. A. E. Bernays, B.A., who opened the proceedings by offering prayer.

The procession of Bishop and Clergy, with the members of the Committee and sailors present, then preceded to the base of the flagstaff, whereon his Lordship hoisted the flag. This is well known throughout the world, for the familiar blue square, bearing a flying angel with the Gospel, now flies in ninety-five of the principal ports of the world. The party stood round the flagstaff and the hymn, "Hold the Fort" was sung after which the Bishop delivered an address. His Lordship remarked that that morning's service linked up an important work in important seaports round the world, and in a few sympathetic words spoke of the work the Society was doing among seamen of all nationalities. At the conclusion of the address the hymn, "All people that on earth do dwell," was sung, and benediction on the buildings and congregation were pronounced.

His Lordship celebrated at the Eucharist which followed, and delivered an appropriate address on the One Bread.

## POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS.

It appears that with two exceptions all the children in the Pollard's Lilliputian Company have made charges of cruelty against Mr. Pollard, and the Madras Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has taken charge of the children. One account states that at the programme at Madras on Tuesday last cries were heard from behind the scenes and some of the members of the audience went round to find out the cause when it was ascertained that the boy comedian, Freddy Heintz, had been struck by Mr. Pollard with his clenched fist for not ceasing to whistle when told to do so by Mr. Pollard. Feeling among the audience ran high and some of them went to the hotel where the Company was staying and obtained sworn depositions from some of the children.

Millie McGorlick of the Company alleges that in Java she was beaten by Mr. Pollard and when on the ground kicked. Rose McGorlick states that her hair was cut off, because she could not reach a high note, and Violet Jones informed her questioners that she had had a stick broken over her back. The children allege that they have received no wages, or even pocket money since the tour commenced seven or eight months ago, neither have they been given any schooling. Heintz was asked to lay a complaint before a Magistrate with regard to the alleged assault on him, but he was afraid to do so.

The said children were asked if they wished to remain with Mr. Pollard, and all, except two, declared they would not as they were afraid.

The children are now in Madras pending arrangements for their return to their homes in Australia.

The "Madras Mail" says:—"As to the allegations against Mr. Pollard we have no opinion to offer, except that prompt Magisterial enquiry into them is desirable. But it is necessary to comment on the procedure adopted by those who have withdrawn them from his control. We have no doubt that these gentlemen have acted with the most excellent motives, but as a matter of principle it cannot be held that third parties are justified in removing children from the person legally responsible for their welfare. When there appears to be cause for intervention, such intervention should come from a properly constituted authority with the sanction of of the Commissioner of Police or of a Magistrate.'

## EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The excellent programme which the management are running this week at the Excelsior Cinematograph is daily drawing crowded houses. Lieutenant Shackleton's perilous journey in the Antarctic is the favourite film of the week and holds the public spell-bound with its graphic scenes of the perilous journey which the daring explorer and his comrades underwant in the icy regions of the South. "Foolshead steals a Carpet" is a comic film which is well suited to send the audience home roaring with laughter. It is altogether a highly-enjoyable programme that is being run at the Excelsior.

## HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

There has been another change of programme this week at the Harmston's Circus, and the public appreciation of it is testified to by the bumper houses which it draws every night. Among the several interesting items of the programme might be mentioned the wonderful feat of Mdlle Abs who lifts a motor car. There will be a Matinee to-morrow afternoon and two more on Saturday and Sunday next.

## "FACING THE MUSIC."

In view of the heavy booking for the amateur charity performance of the above play on the 28th inst. it has now been decided to divide the proceeds of the performance on the 24th inst. between the Bomonji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital and The All Saints Sisters, Mazagon.

Those who have failed to obtain good seats for the 28th owing to the heavy booking can now do so for the 24th as good seats are available for that night. Seats may be booked at Messrs Rose & Co.

# POLICE NEWS.

## PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

### SEQUEL TO THE RIOT CASE.

### ALLEGED TAKING A PHOTOGRAPH.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Flanagan placed Abdool Hussain Essajee and Fatmabai in connection with the case in which Salleman Moosaji and three other Boris stand charged with wantonly doing an illegal act by taking a photograph, knowing that it would cause or was likely to cause a breach of the peace. Mr. Bill.mo ia, Pleader, defended the second accused.

Superintendent Flanagan stated, that while the Syed was having his tea, Fatmabai, talked to him, showed him the half of a ten-rupee note asking him if she could get it changed, and thus engaged his attention, while Abdul Hussein Essajee was taking his photograph. Superintendent Flanagan asked for a remand till the day on which the case against the other four accused comes on for hearing. The application was granted; and the accused were ordered to be released on bail.

### ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the same Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged one Vallabhdas Premji, bill-collector, in the employ of one Premchand Vadilal, a cloth merchant, with incendiarism. The complainant's story was that on the 15th instant his servant locked his shop in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market. The next day at about 7-15 a.m., the accused opened the shop, and was seen lighting something there. After this the accused shut the shop and went away with a bundle under his arm. About an hour later the complainant received information that fire had broken out in his shop. On going to the shop he found that a box containing some account books had been partially burnt as also some piece-goods. He also discovered five of the account books were missing. He suspected the accused of setting fire to the account books and of the thefts of the five missing books. Information was given to the police who arrested the accused. The latter made a statement and pointed out a well on the maidan into which, he said, he had thrown the missing books. One of these was subsequently recovered.

The case was remanded.

### DANGEROUS UNMUZZLED DOGS.

### EXAMPLARY SENTENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C H. Setalwad, Inspector Fuller charged Sitaram Bhugwandas, a Hindu mendicant with allowing a ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle in a public thoroughfare.

Lieut-Colonel D E Jennings, I M S, in his evidence stated that Saturday last at about 4 p.m. when he was riding on his bicycle along Malabar Hill, a dog rushed at him and bit him on his right leg. The dog was then caught by the police and sent to the Bai Sakarbai Hospital for Animals. No body came to witness' assistance when he was bitten by the dog.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that the dog belonged to him and it was with him for the last two years and a half. He also admitted that it was without a muzzle.

His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30, with the alternative of seven days' simple imprisonment.

## SEAMEN'S REST.

### Annual Meeting.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Seamen's Rest was held on Monday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Mr. J. A. D. MacBain presiding.

The annual report of the Committee was adopted. Following are the extracts:—

The ships are visited regularly by the Superintendent, and the seamen invited to the reading and recreation room, which is kept well stocked with periodicals and magazines, table games, &c. The Thursday evening, Tea Meetings continue a feature of the work. Services are held in the chapel every Sunday. From the figures in the Superintendent's report for the year under review the number in attendance at the reading room has been 3,296 in excess of what was reported in 1908.

The Superintendent reports that the launch has been in operation and justified its existence. The Secretary of the New York Seamen's Friend Society, writing during the year, states: "I was pleased to receive a very satisfactory report from the American Consul, who spoke appreciately of the Rest, and what was done for stranded American sailors in Bombay." The Financial Statement of the Treasurer shows that the Rest continues in a solvent condition.

During the year a grant of Rs. 1,200 was received, from the Government of Bombay through the Customs Department towards the cost of the launch. This enabled us to finish paying for its construction. It has also continued the annual grant of Rs. 2,400. Thus has our benevolent Government once more placed us under deep obligations for its sympathetic and munificent support. The Port Trust has again given its annual contribution of Rs. 1,200, for which we desire to record our heartfelt thanks. The British and Foreign Sailors Society and the American Seamen's Friend Society have continued their valuable aid. We are grateful to them for the generous help they have given us for so many years. To them, and to all our local subscribers and donors—and, indeed, to all friends and well-wishers we herewith convey our hearty thanks. And in this we would include the very material help given by the proprietors of the local and other Indian and home papers for free copies of their valuable papers daily and weekly. During the year there have been a few changes in the personnel of the Committee. On the Hon. Mr. Procter's leaving for England, his seat was taken by Mr. W. H. Ogston, of Messrs. Killick, Nixen and Co. While the seat vacated by the Rev. H. C Scholberg on his leaving the Presidency was taken by the Rev. W. H. Stephens, an old and true friend of the Rest.

The Rev. Mr. Crichton said that the report was very satisfactory. He appreciated the act of Government for helping them by a grant. He said that it was regrettable that the seamen's need was ignored. He remarked that this association deserved their earnest support. From his experience he said that the work was pursued with great diligence. He said that it was a work which must be done.

The Rev. Mr. W. H. Stephens then addressed the meeting. He also spoke in support of the satisfactory work done by this institution.

Mr. MacBain, in addressing the meeting, said that the previous speakers had made admirable remarks. For several years it was his hobby to look after undeserving fellows. During those huntings he came along the Seamen's Rest. Since then he began taking interest in that institution, but not as much as he should. If it was a pleasure to them to get ashore, much more would it be to a sailor. The only thing to be regretted was a falling off in the income. He remarked that if in future the falling off would be more serious, it would be very difficult for them to pull on. It was a great pleasure to him to preside that night and he hoped that this institution would flourish greatly in future.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE well known Hakim Saheb Hajiqual-Mulk Bahadur Azmal Khan of Delhi and a prominent member of the All Indian Moslem League was entertained at a dinner party by Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy at his Warden Road residence on Saturday evening, when a pleasant time was spent listening to Indian music, and after pan and atar the guests departed at a late hour. The following gentlemen were present amongst others:—Nawab Mirza Akbarali Khan, Nawab Faiz Ahmed Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim, Syed Samsudin Kadri, Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, Kazi Kabirudin, Mr. Musabhoy H. Visram, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji, Moulvi Abdul Ahod Saheb, Hakim Nazir Khan Saheb, Moulvi Abdula Ahmed Saheb, Haji Ismail Gulmahomed and Mr. Fazalbhoy D. Allana.

A crown of glory—is a beautiful head of hair. An Australian lady now in London writes under date Jan. 28, 1907:

"Ayer's Hair Vigor has done my hair a world of good. Thanks to it, my hair is now thick, glossy, and soft, and when plaited is 55 inches long. Ayer's Hair Vigor ought to be used by every woman who takes pride in her appearance."

You also may have such a crown of glory if you will follow the example of this lady and use

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It will remove all dandruff and make your hair rich and abundant.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

JUST RECEIVED
Crimpoline Hair Curling fluid.
Lloyds' Euxesis for shaving (without the use of Soap or Water)
Eye Brow Pencils.
Bloom of Roses.
Propert's Dry Cleaning Cloth Balls.
Nail Scissors in Leather Cases.
Folding Mirrors in Leather Cases.
Harrison's Reading Shades.
Formamint Tablets for Sore Throat.
Edward's Brilliantine "UZON."
Colgate's Tooth Paste.
Eye Glass Cases of different patterns.
Cycling Spectacles.
Pillar Goggles.
Motor Goggles.
Prices very moderate.
Up-country orders promptly executed.

J. EDULJI & CO.,
SITARAM BUILDINGS,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

FOUR
WELL KNOWN REMEDIES.
RHEUMATISM
CAPITO BALM
(Regd.)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

CURELINE
(Regd.)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHEA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2 8.

COUGHS

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. Treat for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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TREZO TABLETS
(Regd.)

Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve-racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are speedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

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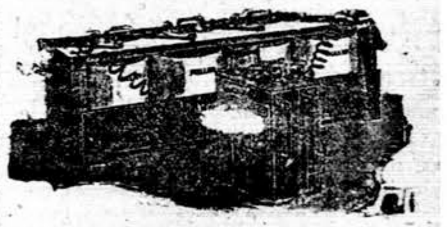
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



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### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 21.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa | 2365 | Sebrricko | A L S N Co |
| Alsia | 2041 | Griffiths | W& A Graham & Co |
| Avala | 2335 | Lamb | W & A Graham &Co |
| Britannia | 1969 | Halse | Bo& H S & Co |
| Blake | 2896 | Hill | W&A Graham & Co |
| Barnby | 2482 | Marsey | T Morrison & Co |
| City of Vienna | 2936 | Greenham | B & P S N & Co |
| City of York | 4935 | Wilson | Killick Nixon & Co |
| Dwarka | 759 | Moxon | M M & Co |
| Dumra | 163 | Manlay | M M & Co |
| Ethelwynne | 2066 | Hnash | T Morrison & Co |
| Fazilka | 2698 | Jones | M M & Co |
| Gastein | 2361 | Cherisch | A L S N & Co |
| Hillfern | 2776 | William | W & A Graham& Co |
| Hendenhall | 2588 | Lawes | Killick Nixon & Co |
| Haim | 758 | Arrickson | F F Campbell & Co |
| Imaum | 2704 | Weydehl | K Nixon &Co |
| Inchmcor | 2214 | Jenkin | W & A Graham & Co |
| Imani | 2979 | Penbirthy | Killick Nixon & Co |
| Naseri | 911 | Miere | B & P S N & Co |
| Norfolk | 2596 | Bulkley | ...... |
| Nairang | 2862 | Crebbin | T Morrison & Co |
| Oceana | 3507 | Bruce | P & O S N Co |
| Pearlmoor | 2576 | Moffett | The Bombay & Co |
| Shah Navaz | 2522 | Mitchell | B & H S N Co |
| Sheikh | 2828 | Waivo | Killick Nixon & Co |
| Salsette | 2391 | Hayward | P & O S N & Co |
| Springburn | 3173 | Crosthwaite | W&A Graham&Co |
| Torrington | 3619 | Widdess | W & A Graham & Co |
| Urlana | 3383 | Carrey | M M & Co |
| Wardha | 2552 | Archdeacon | M M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Clan Lindsay | 2499 | Harris | N F | 11-3 | James Finlay & Co |
| B Trafford Hall | 3131 | Hood | Liverpool | 2-3 | Killick |
| F Clan Farquhar | 3757 | Wadge | Dunkirk | 22-2 | James Finlay & Co |
| G Mahomadi | 251 | Geddie | Zanzibar | 21-2 | B & P S N Co |
| K Austria | 4871 | Rainch | Kobe | 21-2 | A L S N& Co |
| L Budrie | 1618 | Collinson | Aden | 18-2 | G Jeewaji |
| M Fakkri | 2555 | Revill | Mauritius | 23-2 | Bombay & Hazaz Co |
| O Moshtari | 1109 | Primrose | Stream | 16-2 | B & P S N Co |
| P Glenesk | 2093 | Hurst | Antwerp | 1-3 | Killick Nixon & Co |
| Q Shah Ameer | 1921 | Pigot | F F | N F | B & H S N& Co |

H W P D

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Netravati | 699 | Cassam | (repairing) | | Bo S N & Co Ld |
| Satrunji | 547 | Esmail | F | | Bo S N & Co Ld |

Offside Q

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Devanha | 4785 | Powell | Shangbai | 2-3 | P & O S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Sofala | 3436 | Boorman | Rangoon | 19-2 | M M & Co |
| 2 Elysia | 3994 | Haig | Liverpool | 25-2 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 6 Schoenfels | 3311 | Rode | Hamburg | 22-2 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 6&11 Egypt | 4178 | Summers | London | 12-3 | P & O S N Co |
| 13 Caledonia | 3529 | W Hayward | London | 26-2 | P & O S N Co |
| 15 Yetorofu Maru | 5067 | Keith | Kobe | 25-2 | N Y Kaisha |
| 16 Broadwater | 2456 | N F | Liverpool | 26-2 | T Morrison & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Avala s | Lamb | |
| | Springburn s | Crosthwaite | Calcutta, Feb. 9 |
| | City of York s | Wilson | Liverpool, Jan. 27 |
| | Torrington s | Widdess | Port Said, Feb. 4 |
| | Gastein s | Cherich | Trieste, Jan. 31 |
| | Dumra s | Manley | Buschra, Feb. 13 |
| | Fazilka s | Jones | Calcutta, Jan. 22 |
| | Imani s | Penbirthy | Barry, Jan. 19 |
| | Haim s | Arrickson | Bangkonk, Feb. 3 |
| | Inchmoor s | Jenkin | MarmagoaFeb19 |
| | Nairang s | Crebbin | Calcutta, Jan 18 |
| | Henden Hall s | Lawes | Calcutta, Feb. 8 |
| | Alala s | Griffiths | Port Said, Feb. 10 |
| | Norfolk s | Bulkley | Calcutta, Feb. 11 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Bulimba s | Butler | Persian Gulf |
| | Linga s | Rothwell | Karachi |

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—

Steamer City of York for Liverpool.
" Avala for Antwerp, etc.
" Torrington for Hull, etc.
" Fazilka for Calcutta.
" South Atlantic for Antwerp, etc.
" Imani for China.
" Nairang for Calcutta,
" Inchmoor for Antwerp, etc.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessel | From |
|---|---|---|
| 14 | Wathfield | Calcutta |
| 18 | Clan Chattan | Coast |
| 19 | Umzinto | Calcutta |

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, Homeward bound passed Suez on the 21st instant.

The same Co's steamer Massilia, Outward bound passed Suez on the 21st instant and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 4th March.

The P and O Co's steamer Assaye, left Hongkong, on February 19.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, left Aden for Bombay on 19th instant and is expected here on 24th instant at 7 a m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia, left Trieste on the 13th instant and is due here on the 6th March.

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THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th January shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 235,051 maunds with an increase of Rs. 31,324 in the earnings.

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LORD DESBOROUGH, Chancellor of the Primrose League, has addressed a letter of thanks to all the Habitations of the League in acknowledgment of the hard work done during the election. "During the last year," says Lord Desborough, "the work has been constant and heavy. The testimony given by candidates in constituencies where there were strong Primrose League Habitations is unanimous as to the efficacy of the help they rendered in support of the three principles of the League, all of which were being attacked. The number of Primrose League canvassers is estimated at no fewer than 200,000, and their previous training in the work, by means of classes specially organised, made their services exceptionally valuable. To all Primrose League workers during the past months of strenuous political conflict I should like to offer my warmest acknowledgment of the splendid manner in which they have upheld the best traditions of the League, and also to the hard-worked officials at the head office, who have for many months been engaged from the early hours of one morning to the very early hours of the next, as well as my congratulations on the success which has attended their efforts. This success should stimulate us all to renewed exertions, as we are embarked on a conflict in which the present election forms but a preliminary engagement, and the struggle will have to be maintained with the same stedfastness and courage for some years to come."

J. H. HOLMES & CO.,
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PAUL WERNER.
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
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WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA
of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
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BOMBAY.

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PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS
THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.
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ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
This invaluable preparation has been known to the public for years. Its medicinal virtues have been most searchingly tested. It has most unquestionably proved itself to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver complaints. In bottles Rs. 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.
E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
H. James Rainey, Esq., of Koolnah, Jessore, writes:—"Having derived deal of benefit from the use of your 'Essence of Chiretta' (combined with very small doses of quinine), both as prophilactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sonodarban, I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof 'pro bono publico.'"
You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

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The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 22nd February 1910.

## THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

LET us make it clear, observed a writer the other day, that the supremacy of Great Britain shall be maintained at all hazards, that the future of India lies above and beyond the strife of parties. "The question is," remarked a travelled Frenchman, quoted by Lord Curzon, the other day, "not whether England has a right to keep India, but rather whether she has a right to leave it. Where is the native power which would unite Hindus and Moslems, Sikhs and Bengalis, Parsees and Christians under one sceptre? England has accomplished this miracle," and we may say at once the results of this miracle will never be sacrificed; the question is above and beyond the strife of parties and so it will ever remain. Keeping this principle in view, an Indian official, who remains unnamed, confesses, in an article in the *Empire Review*, that having aroused a spirit of patriotism in India, it is cowardly and unworthy of our reputation as a ruling race to regard it with amazement or despair. True, but that patriotism at present, is, at best, a very imperfect and ill-developed growth, and just now, in its more visible manifestations is taking the form of an unreasoning, virulent and criminal nationalism, which unless checked or diverted into more profitable courses, will only have the effect of plunging the country into unimaginable disaster. Though Indian patriotism is at present confined to the educated classes, "an Indian Civilian" is convinced that the ideas which hold the educated classes to-day will permeate the masses to-morrow, and also that the outbreaking physical crime, from which India is suffering, is a symptom, a morbid symptom truly, of precisely that spirit of self-denying love and courtesy we set ourselves to arouse, and in which, when all is said and done, the only possible hope that India will ever be able to take her place in the world as an united and self-governing nation is to be found. "We have poured new wine into old bottles, and we must watch carefully and regulate firmly, but without astonishment or alarm the ensuing ferment." When Lord Minto liberated the deportees it was with a view to their assisting in suppressing anarchical tendencies, but says our "Indian Official," the body of educated Indians is hostile to our rule and will not lift a finger to help in the suppression of political crime or the detection of those concerned in offences which have the slightest connection with politics. Such being the case, the task of combating sedition is an impossible one, though the lack of active assistance in suppressing political crime, unsatisfactory as it is in itself, is no proof either of the innate perversity of educated India or of the badness of our Government.

Allowing that measures of coercion are necessary to compel the assistance of the people of the country in suppressing political crime and in restoring order and confidence, the necessity of getting the better of the present distrust and disaffection is urged as essential. Says the writer: "The attainment of this end may or may not be possible, but at least, we can make sure that no effort towards it is lacking on our part and that no fault of ours stands in its way." As we stated on a recent occasion, the exclusive Englishman puts himself more out of the way to be polite and sociable to an Indian than to his own countrymen. But the Indian Official who would go further, is at pains to examine the causes of the prevailing dislike and distrust of us and our methods with a view to ascertaining whether there is nothing we can do to remove or assuage them. He thinks it essential that we persuade educated India that we are genuinely anxious to advance as fast as circumstances permit, and are not convinced reactionaries advancing unwillingly and only when and as far as irresistible circumstances compel us. That there is widespread belief in the genuineness of the Government's desire for progress and for India's welfare, as opposed to its own prestige and mere departmental efficiency, is undeniable and in this connection it is difficult to exaggerate the harm that is done and the mistrust that is engendered by any action on the part of Government or even, of an individual officer of Government, which may be, even in appearance, of a reactionary or anti-Indian nature. The average Indian may not recognise it, but the educated Indian cannot but see that the maintenance of British control is an absolute necessity in the interests of India herself, though there cannot but always be a difference of opinion between the Government and the educated classes as to the rate of progress, as regards the admission of Indians to such a share in the government of the country, as is safe and desirable. We are asked to believe that much of the ill-feeling, distrust and estrangement is due to our own reticence, our consciousness of our own good intentions and our satisfaction that everybody can be and ought to be as certain of them as ourselves. "If Government is too exalted or too busy to explain its actions and motives, it cannot be wondered at if the interpretations, evolved by the unreasonable and malignant are accepted by the general public." In explanation of this is quoted the desire of Government to include all classes in the Councils, which has been interpreted as an attempt to exclude that class of educated Hindu to which belong the protagonists of Indian political life. "Government has everything to gain and nothing to lose by laying its cards on the table."

Our "Official" condemns the unnecessary, irritating and untenable secrecy of which he accuses Indian Governments. He is not sure that after asking for co-operation we welcome it. He is opposed to the practice which prevents junior servants from approaching Government except through their immediate superiors. Since, moreover the popularity of the Government is neither more nor less the sum of popularity of its officers, it might be wise for the Government to recognise more fully than at present the value to the administrative machine of the quality in an officer of "getting on with the people as compared with mere efficiency in the working of an office." Then again, it is urged that apart from the Government and its actions any consideration of the Indian situation must be altogether incomplete which ignores the immense effect of the conduct of individuals, official and unofficial, on the relations between Englishmen and Indians. "It is not, of course true," adds the writer, "that the average Englishman in India is rough, rude or violent towards Indians. Cases of insolence or violence do occur and when they do the very most is made of them in the vernacular press. Consequently every such case does far more harm then its own circumstances would warrant. Leaving such occurrences out of the question, however, it is an unfortunate fact that, as a nation, we are not only conscious of an innate superiority, but are unable to keep that consciousness to ourselves. Hence a great part of our unpopularity with other nations in general and with Indians in particular." There is no denying the indictment, and in this country that very fact is responsible for more of the ill-feeling which exists than any action or inaction of Government. Much of the estrangement is entirely our own fault, that of having too good a conceit of ourselves. If ever there were a people who appreciated and responded to courtesy, consideration and fair dealing, it is the people of India. If only we could, one and all, realise this and act on it and could realise that the *suaviter in modo* is the complement and not the opposite of the *fortiter in re* our troubles with the people of India would not disappear, but would be immeasurably decreased." The experiment is worth while trying.

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CULTIVATION IN BALUCHISTAN.

BALUCHISTAN under British rule is gradually turning from a pastoral into an agricultural country. This, according to the Administration report of the Agency for 1908-09, is the effect of the security of trade which results from peace. "Previous to the advent of the British" it says, "life and property were so insecure that the cultivator deemed himself fortunate if he reaped his harvest; the fatness of the hills on the other hand, afforded shelter and safety to the herdsman. The spread of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture." Not, however, that the cultivator has any easy task. The cultivable area of the country is small; except for the plains of Kachi, Las Bela, and Dasht in Makran, it is confined to small areas in the centres of the valleys, while its success is almost everywhere dependent on flood. The proportion of the country, which is irrigated by rainfall purely is very small. In Baluchistan, therefore, the Karez, an expedient which is unknown in India, is quiet a familiar object. This is a tunnel, running back into a hill or some other water-bearing stratum and which acting as a sub-soil drain carries the water out to the surface. In the tracts which are administered by the Agency, there are some 500 of these and borings about which great hopes are entertained being made for artesian wells. Naturally better results will be obtainable from such an improved method of irrigation and it is hoped that in some parts an effective supply of water may be secured at a considerably more moderate depth than it is necessary to reach in India. Two crops are obtained every year, the spring harvest being the more important in the uplands and the autumn harvest in the plains. Of the spring crops the principal one is wheat, while in the autumn jowar takes first place in the plains, and maize in the highlands. In Makran, however, whose plains form an important section of the cultivable districts, the only crop of any significance is dates. Besides these the country produces barley, gram, beans, rice, millet, gingelly, cotton and a little indigo. In the uplands, fruit is being grown to an increasing extent for export and recently the crop has been considerably improved by the introduction of new varieties. All the principal sorts of English vegetables are now grown, excellent potatoes are produced and their cultivation is extending. A test of the increase of cultivation, which has taken place in recent years, is afforded by the returns of the Government share of revenue in kind. In 1879-80 the revenue in Sibi amounted to 6,575 maunds of wheat, while in 1902-03 it was 11,978 maunds; and between 1882 and 1895 the revenue in wheat from the Quetta Tahsil rose from a little more than 4,000 maunds to about 18,000 maunds. The cultivation of tabacco, potatoes and oats has been recently introduced, and sugarcane is making some way. Madder-growing, which was extensive at one time, has now ceased. Throughout Makran the staple food is dates. Great attention is paid to the cultivation and care of the date tree and the dates of Panjgur are declared by Arabs to excel those of Basra. Turning to the pastoral pursuits of the country, one finds that Government's effort to improve the breed of stocks have met with encouraging results. Baluchistan of course has long been noted for its breed of horses. Even in pre-British days Baluchi horses were taken for sale so far afield as Mysore. The Government, therefore, found much excellent material when horse-breeding operations were commenced in 1884. The stallions now employed are all Arab or English and Australian thoroughbreds, the services of which are allowed free to branded mares. The success attained has been considerable, and the Horse-Breeding Commission a few years ago pronounced one of the classes of brood mares at the Sibi fair as good as anything to be seen in England. Again, the bullocks bred in Karachi have been considered equal to anything in India and are much sought after by dealers from the Punjab. The trade in horses and bullocks has increased to a gratifying degree and another, though less important, department in which increasing employment is provided is the export of salted fish to Bombay.

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"FIAT JUSTITIA."

RUMOUR grows strong that the Chief Justice of Bombay has asked for the appointment of an eighth Judge to the High Court Bench, and some of our vernacular contemporaries have, we believe, already gone so far as to name the appointee. We are not pessimists or alarmists and we have every confidence that if a member of the local Bar is to be appointed, and the views of the Chief Justice are consulted, the man named by him will be the one best qualified for the post, regardless of caste and creed. We are, however, aware that the appointment of a High Court Judge does not rest with the Chief Justice, and we have it at the back of our mind that in the past, appointments have been made in what was believed to be direct opposition to the expressed opinion of the Chief Justice at the time. We now desire to emphasize most strongly the value of local knowledge in a matter of this nature, seeing how vitally important it is to the community at large that the occupant of so high a post as that of a Judge of the High Court, should be in every respect qualified for his appointment. For our part we are fully in accord with what may be accepted as the policy of the present Secretary of State for India, namely the equal representation of every class of the community, but, and the word must be read as if printed in large type and very heavily underlined, we cannot endorse that policy unless all other things are equal. We cannot assent to the proposition that because a certain class of the community is not proportionately represented in any particular series of appointments, that class in the slightest degree justify a claim or expectation to have one of its members nominated for an appointment, so long as there are other men, not members of their class, in every respect better qualified. We have no desire to discuss the relative merits of the members of the local Bar, but we feel it a supreme duty to the community to claim that in an appointment such as that under discussion, whether such appointment be permanent or only temporary, one consideration only should weigh, namely that the appointee must be beyond doubt the best man obtainable; and we say without hesitation that any appointment which falls short in that respect would constitute a grave breach of duty to the community.

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THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya" with the outward mails of the 11th instant left Aden at 4 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 11 a. m. on Friday next. The late arrival of the mails is due to the dislocation of the Continental train service in consequence of the floods in France.

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THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HEATON accompanied by Mr. Kopekar, Sub-Judge, who has been on an inspection of courts in the Presidency, has left Poona for Mahableshvar, where he will by 1st March complete his report for submission to Government.

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THE case against the Railway gang of thieves is proceeding before the Sessions Judge of Poona, and is likely to last another three weeks. Some 48 witnesses have been examined up-to-date, leaving about eighty more.

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THE death occurred on the 19th instant, at Bordhighera in the Riviera of Rev. W. Howard Campbell, M.A., B.D., of the London Mission Society, one of the ablest and most respected missionaries in South India.

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THE HON'BLE GUPTA arrived at Ernakulam on Saturday evening from Trichur. A garden party was held in his honour and the Rajah, the Resident and the Dewan were present. At night a State dinner was held.

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AT a ballot held on Monday, in the Bombay University Hall for the election of two members to represent the Senate on the Bombay Corporation, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad and the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman were declared duly elected. The other candidates in the field were Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama and Mr. K. S. Aiyar.

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THE Primate of New Zealand, in his address to the General Synod, referred to the relations of the Church with other branches of the Anglican Communion. He said it was improper for a self-governing Church to submit to the overlordship of a church in some other country. Referring to the fact that the new Archbishop of Sydney had had to make a declaration of subordination to the Archbishop of Canterbury, he said it was an act of ecclesiastical immorality for the Archbishop of one province to require the Archbishop of another to make a declaration of submission which could mean nothing.

## MILITARY MATTERS.

### Mr. Haldane and Defence.

### REGIMENTAL COMMEMORATIONS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

THE Parliamentary correspondent of the "Telegraph" two days ago wrote:—I hear on good authority that among Cabinet changes, not yet announced, there is considerable likelihood that Mr. Haldane will go to the Admiralty. It is understood that the right hon. gentleman's ambition is to bring about closer relations between the sea and land forces of the country, and to promote a more cordial and efficient co-operation in all schemes of defence, so that the two Services may be regarded by the nation as forming one indivisible fighting machine, with one Minister presiding over the dual organisation. It may be recalled that at the Lord Mayor's Banquet in November last, Mr. Haldane referred to the progress which had already been made by the Admiralty and the War Office in co-operating in defensive organisation, and he added: "We dreamed dreams about the organisation of the forces of the Crown in the distant oversea dominions on a pattern and in a formation like to our own, and of an Imperial General Staff which should be the brain that should give that Army of the Empire guidance for the Empire's defence. Progress has been made towards that in the great Congresses of 1907 and of last August. There remains one thing of which I sometimes dream—that in an island Power such as ours it is not well with us unless the Army and the Navy are united in the closest bonds. I have cause to look back with gratitude to the generosity and friendliness which the members of the senior service have extended to the Army during my tenure of seals of office, and yet I feel that a closer relation were good for us. I cannot help thinking we are progressing towards the state in which the Army and the Navy alike will recognise the necessity of great strategical principles, strategical principles which can only be fashioned forth if the two Services are under one and the same roof so far as these principles are concerned, and regard themselves as different branches from the same trunk. The idea is one which I feel persuaded will take closer and closer hold on the minds of our people the more they realise what is the true character of the problem. We are an island Power whose ships cannot penetrate the Himalayas or the Karoo, and whose soldiers cannot cross the seas unless they are borne on the backs of our ironclads."

TURKEY ARMING.

Millitary circles in Paris assert that the Turkish General Staff in its plans has taken into account the possiblity of a double conflict. The Turkish preparations are considered very good, but preference for preparedness is given to the Bulgarian army. It is stated that in a few days after the declaration of war, Bulgaria could cross the frontier with 240,000 men, as her mobilisation arrangements have been brilliantly proved. As regards Turkey her forces are considered too weak to undertake a double war with rapidity and success, as she would require six week to bring 600,000 men into the field. During this time circumstances might occur to force Turkey to assume the defensive, but it is declared that no interference from the Powers must be allowed to deprive Turkey of the fruits of any military success she might achieve.

LANCERS' COMMEMORATION OF ALIWAL.

In accordance with a practice which has endured for many years, past and present members of the 16th (the Queen's) Lancers, both officers and men, met and dined together on Saturday, the anniversary of the Battle of Aliwal, in commemoration of the glorious part taken by the regiment in that victorious engagement. The 16th Lancers formed part of the force under the command of General Sir Harry Smith. The Sikh army was encountered on the Plains of Aliwal, and the Lancers, by a magnificent charge, broke through the squares (or, to be historically accurate, the triangles) formed by the Sikh infantry, and drove them in disorder from the field. The regiment lost very heavily in the battle. This year the anniversary dinner was held at the Holborn Restaurant, under the presidency of Major-General J. M. Babington, who commanded the 16th Lancers for a number of years. Many past and present officers and men were present, and the occasion was marked by the renewal of old friendships and the most cordial good comradeship.

A pleasant incident of the evening was the presentation to the officers for their mess of an old oil painting of the regiment executed in the early part of the last century. The picture was discovered by ex-Quartermaster-Sergeant Crichton in a small hotel in Birmingham, and he and two other old comrades of the 16th, Mr. C. Goldrick and Mr. J. Richards, obtained possession of it, and on Saturday presented it to the officers of the regiment, amid great cheering from the whole company. General Babington, in accepting the picture on behalf of the officers, and in returning thanks for it said the spirit which had prompted their old friends and comrades to obtain the picture and give it to the old regiment was a proof of the extraordinary good relations which had always existed between officers and men in the 16th Lancers. It was not the value of the picture, valuable and interesting as it was, which made it so acceptable; it was the spirit which prompted the gift. That was the spirit of good-comradeship which had made the 16th Lancers what it had always been, and which, please God, they would keep up in the future. During the year two additional battle honours had been conferred upon the regiment, making eighteen in all, or two more than was borne by any other cavalry regiment in the service. General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, commanding at Aldershot, when the regiment was leaving, issued an order expressing his regret that it was no longer under his command, and saying that it had left behind it the very highest name for smartness, discipline, and war efficiency, and hoped that good luck would attend the 16th Lancers in the future. That was the opinion of a man who always spoke the truth. The 16th Lancers was now what it always had been, and he was sure they would remain so for the future.

Colonel Gough said the praise of so many old comrades who had left the service showed their affection for the old regiment. If a man, when he left a regiment, still felt a pride in it and affection for it, it was a proof that while he was in it the traditions were truly maintained and that his stay in it was a happy one. Those now in the 16th Lancers were trying to live up to the reputation which had been established by those who had gone before them, and to maintain that policy of comradeship between all ranks which had always distinguished the regiment. The 16th had always displayed the highest military virtues, and it was the ambition of every officer and man to maintain that reputation should the opportunity offer and the country require it.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLES.

The 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifles, arrived at Southampton on Wednesday morning, having returned to this country after a period of foreign and active service extending over a period of twenty years. The battalion, which was met at Southampton by several old officers of the regiment, left for Shorncliffe in two trains. Before their departure from Southampton the men were addressed by the Colonel-Commandant, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hutton, who read a letter from the Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief of the King's Royal Rifles. His Royal Highness conveyed his personal welcome to Colonel Hare and all ranks. The Prince also alluded to the distinguished service of the battalion in South Africa and abroad, to its state of discipline and efficiency, and to the pleasure he had experienced in seeing the battalion at Rawal Pindi during his visit to India in 1906. The war record of the home-coming battalion is a distinguished one. On the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa, the King's Royal Rifles received orders to proceed to the Cape with the Indian contingent. On arrival at Durban they were hurried up to Pietermaritzburg, and were in time to participate in the reconnaisance at Lombard's Kop. After this the regiment was shut up in Ladysmith with Sir George White until the siege was raised. That the King's Royal Rifle Corps bore their part well during those trying days is shown by the fact that the casualty list during that time ran into several hundreds. After the relief of Ladysmith came a brief spell at Colenso to recuperate, and then the battalion saw more of war at Laing's Nek and Potchefstroom. A period of comparative inactivity followed on the line of communications at Ingogo, Natal, but in June, 1901, they received orders to escort Boer prisoners to Ceylon, and mount guard over them there. After the declaration of peace the regiment returned to India.

BAYONET FOR CAVALRY.

According to a statement published in Berlin on Tuesday, it is probable that the German cavalry sabre will shortly disappear, and be replaced by a new short side-arm, which can be used as a bayonet with the new pattern cavalry armed with the lance for fighting at close quarters on horseback, and with the carbine and bayonet for fighting on foot, the sabre would become superfluous. The value of the carbine combined with the new side-arm for cavalry work has already been proved in fighting in German South-West Africa.

TERRITORIAL TRAINING.

If the scheme which is at present receiving the consideration of Teriterrial commanding officers as regards the annual training of units next summer should meet with the popularity and success it deserves, both the powers that be and our citizen soldiery will have much on which to congratulate themselves and one another. That such a scheme should have been suggested at all is all the more astonishing when we remember the hundreds of times that we were told last year how unfit the Territorials were for anything more complicated than the most elementary training. Now, if rumour speaketh sooth, there is a possibility that our "unfit" Territorials will not only be busy in carrying out manœuvres on a big scale, but on a scale so big and so like the real thing that the Territorial manœuvres of 1910 will be more true to the conditions of modern warefare than any manœuvres yet held in these islands. If this comes to pass—and we cordially hope that this may be so—our citizen soldiery may be proud indeed of the record. Time and time again they have had it thrown in their faces that they are totally unfit to meet the Continental conscript. Until now nobody has thought it worth his while to refute this statement. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the Territorial is content to await the decision of the future upon the type of indigestion the conscript is likely to suffer from should he ever visit these islands, but the promised manœuvres of 1910 may give an earlier proof of Territorial fitness to the world at large, and if only for this reason they will be very welcome. But there is another reason which will be appreciated by all those who have studied that delicate psychology which we may term Territorial ambition. The harder the task the more he will revel in it. That he will always fall short of perfection is certain, because he lacks sufficient opportunity to train himself. But, on the other hand, the more difficult, the task, the less obvious will be his shortcomings and the more honourable his failure; wherefore Territorials look forward with delight to the idea of being tried in the stiffest furnace that the authorities can devise, for they argue that it is better to fail by a little in a big thing than to fail by a lot in a little thing. Rumour says that the coast defence units are to be pitted against real landing effected by the Navy, in conjunction with the Regular Army; whilst divisional units are to take the field against Regular troops. No more severe test could be imagined. Our Regular Army may be small, badly equipped, and inadequate to our needs—those are matters of opinion—but nobody who has studied our own Regular troops in comparison with those of foreign Powers would dare to maintain that our troops are not as good as if not better than, the best; whilst, so far as the Navy is concerned, we have yet to learn which Navy can give the British points in any one of those matters that make for naval efficiency. It is to be supposed, therefore that our coast defence units at least will be tested somewhat severely. The mere fact that the test is to be applied is a great compliment, which the Territorials cannot fail to appreciate, whilst time and the manœuvres themselves alone will show which of the Territorial units are worth the great compliment thus paid to them. As regards the Territorial field troops, the whole scheme is yet so much in the air that it would be unwise to make any conjectures, but the bare possibility of four Territorial divisions taking the field for active and continuous manœuvres is one that is likely to thrill the blood of all our citizen soldiery, and also vastly to encourage recruiting. The trade of the prophet is stale and unprofitable (for if he prophesy correctly he attains small kudos, whilst the fate of the false prophet is proverbial); notwithstanding, it would be safe to prophesy that of the two portions of the scheme set forth by the authorities, that which relates to the test of coast defence units is far more likely to be carried out eventually than the other.

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THE work in connection with the construction of Great Britain's pioneer naval airship by Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, of Barrow-in-Furness, has made such satisfactory progress as to warrant the appropriation of her "crew," and the "Western Morning News" learns that six officers and men have been selected to serve in her. The utmost secrecy has been maintained by those engaged in her construction, but sufficient has become known to indicate that she will mark a distinct advance compared with foreign types, and that as regards strength of material, lifting, control and manœuvring power, reliability of engines, etc., she is considered to be superior to all others.

## THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

### ADDRESS FROM THE THRONE.

### Increase in the Navy Estimates.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, February 21.

The Parliament was opened this afternoon. In his speech from the Throne, His Majesty said:—

"My relations with Foreign Powers continue friendly."

The speech then referred to the Union of South Africa. "I am sending the Prince of Wales on an extended journey to my South African possessions before the opening of the new Legislature. It is with peculiar interest and pleasure that I contemplate the visit. When my son inaugurates Parliamentary life of a great united dominion, he will convey to South Africa our ardent prayers for the welfare and progress of the people.

"In conformity with the important measure of 1903 extending the functions of Legislative Councils of India, and increasing the members, those bodies have been elected, have met and have entered with good promise upon the enlarged duties and responsibilities entrusted to them.

"The estimates for the ensuing year have been framed with the utmost desire for economy, but the requirements of the naval defence of the Empire have made it necessary to propose a substantial increase in the cost of the navy. You will also be asked to complete the provision of the last session for the year about to expire to which effect has not yet been given. Expenditure authorised by the last Parliament is being duly incurred, but as revenue required to meet it has not been provided by the imposition of taxation, recourse has been had to temporary borrowing. Arrangements must be made at the earliest possible moment to deal with the financial situation thus created.

"Recent experience has disclosed serious difficulties due to the recurring differences of strong opinion between the two branches of the Legislature. Proposals will be laid before you with all convenient speed to define the relations of the two Houses so as to secure undivided authority of the Commons over finance and its predominance in legislation. These measures, in the opinion of my advisers, should provide that the House of Lords should be so constituted and empowered as to exercise impartially in regard to proposed legislation the functions of initiations and revision, and subject to proper safeguards, of delay."

## MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

### The New Under-Secretary for India.

LONDON, February 20.

The Hon. E. S. Montagu has been appointed Under-Secretary for India and Mr. Cecil Norton, Assistant-Postmaster-General.

LONDON, February 21.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, M.P., and Mr. E. J. Soares, M. P., have been appointed Junior Lords of the Treasury. These appointments will necessitate bye-elections in St. George's in the East and Barnstaple, but contests are improbable.

## TRAM-WRECKING IN PHILADELPHIA.

### Cars Burnt and Officials Attacked.

### EXTRA POLICE FORCE ENGAGED.

LONDON, February 21.

Philadelphia telegrams state that the tram strikers have wrecked 297 cars and burned many and attacked the Company's officials. A hundred arrests have been made. 3,000 extra police have been sworn in.

## THE GALE IN ENGLAND.

### Terriffic Storm Raging.

### HOUSES UNROOFED.

LONDON, February 21.

Yesterday, the fourth day of the gale, the wind developed into a hurricane which still continues. The damage in London is the greatest for years. Houses have been unroofed and shop-fronts blown in, while the wind has wrought havoc in the parks. The side of a house collapsed at Brixton. A roof of the National Gallery has been damaged and the Turner room has been closed.

## THE RUBBER BOOM.

LONDON, February 21.

New rubber companies are floated daily Prospectuses of five are issued to-day.

## UNREST IN SOMALILAND.

### Mullah's Influence Spreading.

LONDON, February 21.

A Mombasa telegram states that the Somalis are restless round Kismayu. Several murders which have taken place lately are attributed to the Mullah's influence.

Later.

Reuter wires from Aden, reporting further attacks by the Mullah's followers, who have looted twenty thousand camels and killed many friendlies.

## OUTRAGE IN CAIRO.

### Premier Mortally Shot by Nationalist.

### DETERMINED ATTEMPT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, February 20.

Telegrams from Cairo state that a Mussalman Nationalist shot the Premier, Boutros Pasha, outside the Foreign Ministry, five times. Three wounds are serious, but it is hoped not dangerous. The bullets have been extracted. The assailant has been arrested. He is a chemist of Cairo. Nationalist correspondence was found in his pockets.

LONDON, February 21.

The assailant of Boutros Pasha was partly educated in England. He acted as Secretary of the Young Egyptian Congress in Geneva in August last. He declared that he desired to avenge various acts of the Government which the Nationalists attributed to Boutros Pasha.

The Khedive and Sir Eldon Gorst visited Boutros Pasha in hospital yesterday.

Later.

Boutros Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, has died of his wounds.

## THE PERSIAN LOAN.

### Appeal for Modified Terms.

LONDON, February 20.

Teheran advices report that the Cabinet has decided to ask for modifications of the conditions of the advance by Great Britain and Russia. The leading merchants of Teheran have asked the Mejliss not to sanction the loan if injurious to the country. They prefer extra taxation.

## UNIVERSITY FOR CHINA.

### Mass Meeting at Oxford.

LONDON, February 21.

A meeting was held at Oxford yesterday, at which six hundred members of the University were present to promote the scheme for a University for China. Lord William Cecil referred to the favourable reception of the scheme in China. He urged his hearers to help to collect funds.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, February 21.

The death is announced of Count Stolberg, President of the German Reichstag.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, February 21.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Himalaya," with the English mails of the 11th instant, left for Bombay at 4 a.m to-day.

## THE CALCUTTA COURT OUTRAGE.

### Murderer Executed.

### STARTLING STATEMENT.

### BETTER PROTECTION FOR OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, February 21.

Dhirendra Nath Dutta Gupta who was sentenced to death at the last High Court Sessions for the murder of Khan Bahadur Moulvi Shamsul Alum, Deputy Superintendent of Police, has availed himself of the customary right of appeal for mercy against the death sentence. The condemned man allowed the full time to pass in which an appeal has to be preferred and only appealed at the last moment. He is at present confined in the Presidency Jail and his execution cannot take place until his appeal has been disposed of.

Later.

Barendra Nath Dutta Gupta's appeal to the Viceroy was rejected and he was executed this morning.

Startling developments were reported in connection with the High Court murder case. Yesterday Dhirendranath Gupta, the murderer of Shamsul Alum, made a statement, implicating Jotindra Nath Mookerjee, who was until lately a stenographer in Mr. Wheeler's office and was arrested in connection with the recent dacoities. According to Gupta's statement, which is a lengthy one, he charged Mookerjee with the abetment of murder and also it is further alleged he has implicated several others. Mr. J. N. Roy, Barrister, who was present, asked for a reprieve for Gupta to enable him to move the authorities. The matter was placed before His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, yesterday afternoon, when he refused to postpone the execution. Late in the afternoon, Mr. Roy was called upon to cross-examine Gupta, but he declined to do so under the circumstances. These informal proceedings were accordingly postponed and Jotindra Nath will be tried for abetment of murder.

Since the recent High Court outrage, the Court authorities, in consultation with the Police Commissioner, have drawn up a scheme for the better protection of Judges and Law Officers. Separate entrances are to be allotted to Barristers and Vakils, the main gate being kept open for the public. Outsiders will have to state the nature of their business to a policeman on duty. Clerks of Barristers and Vakils will be given distinctive badges or cards. The Court Rooms and Bar Library will be placed in charge of European Sergeants, similar precautions will be adopted in other Criminal Courts.

## NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

### Proceedings before Mr. Montgomerie

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, February 21.

The Nasik conspiracy case came on for hearing to-day, before the First Class Magistrate, Mr. A. Montgomerie. The proceedings were of a formal nature. Ten witnesses were examined, and the case postponed for to-morrow.

## MUSSOORIE MURDER CASE.

### Further Evidence Taken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, February 21.

The trial of Corporal Allen, charged with the murder of R. J. Clapp, Assistant, Samuel's shop, Mussoorie, was resumed this morning before Mr. Justice Richards and a jury.

Before opening the case Mr. Alston, Counsel for the Crown, said that the papers sent for the day before yesterday came down yesterday and had been made over to Mr. Boys, Counsel for the defence. Yesterday summons was not sent to Innes but to McLeod. The whole thing was due to an error for which every one ought to be sorry.

Mr. Justice Richards said that he was under the impression that a subpœna had been issued to Innes to produce all documents found under deceased's pillow. He remarked that if such subpœna had ever been issued it was improper on the part of Innes, if he did not produce the papers

Mr. Boys said that he wanted some other document which he found in the lot which his friend (Mr Alston) had given him yesterday.

Mr. Justice Richards observed that he (Innes) would not have come for the good many remarks made the day before yesterday, if the papers had been produced in response to the summons sent to McLeod.

Innes deposed that the papers had been sent to the Kotwal with the direction to keep them and that he could not say what papers had been found under the pillow and what in the inside rooms. He went through all the papers.

Mr. Boys here said that 66 papers had been handed over to him yesterday and, pointing another paper, said, this paper should be number 67. Making over all the papers to witness Mr. Boys asked if he (witness) had gone through all the papers to which, witness answered that he did. The paper No. 38 was given to witness who was asked by Mr. Boys if that document came from Clapp's room, to which he replied that he was as certain about that document as he was of the rest. He said that he could not point to any other paper relating to the current account of 1909 except No 38 which contained a methodical account kept by deceased for 1907. He said that so far he remembered the room was in perfect order. There was a camp table on the right side as he went into the room from the verandah. On the table there were miscellaneous things and he could not remember which was on what except what was on the table.

McLeod received a summons to produce all handkerchiefs, boots and shoes. Witness produced some boots and shoes, but was not aware of what become of the handkerchiefs. He remembered that Simpkins stated in his evidence in Court that persons other than accused had been put up by Clapp in his room, but that he did not try to ascertain who the persons were, for he thought it to be of no use. He knew Gobardhan Das. He was the Babu in Samuel's shop. He could not say what things were burnt. All that was burnt was rubbish papers. Miscellaneous little things of no valuable were burnt, but no note-book was burnt. He could produce a list of documents and things found in Clapp's room and that he could produce a list of things sold by auction. Allen's things were searched twice, the first time partly in Samuel's shop in the verandah, but as it got dark the search was abandoned, and the second time in the Kotwali before two independent witnesses and in his presence. An account book was handed over to witness who said that it was found in Allen's box. Asked by Mr. Alston witness said that he was of opinion that Frost could throw no light on the case.

Inspector McLeod said that he was Inspector the season in Mussoorie last year, but he was not there when Clapp was murdered. He went to Samuel's shop at 9-30 on the morning of 1st September. He went into Clapp's room and found the body on the couch. The room was in perfect order. The Civil Surgeon was present when the room was searched for the purposes of a photograph, also Bodycott. A mattress sheet, a pillow and a blanket were found in the newer bed. On examination he found that doors and windows had not been broken as dust was still on this windows. The doors were locked from the inside excepting the verendah door. There were bloodstains on the floor about 7 feet from the couch. On the wall there were splashes about 12 feet from the head of the couch. There was one pair of trousers on the chair by the couch and one pair hanging on the head of the couch, both the trousers had blood marks. The marks were distinct. He noticed three spots of blood on the chatai in the dressing room. There was a red stain at the bottom of the inside basin which was dry, the basin was under the wash-hand table. The basin was not turned upside down, the bath-room was bolted from the inside and that he found on the chair a cigar case. There was a razor strop and the top of a razor case. He searched for the razor all round the room, and that he did not find any notes or gold sovereigns in the room and that he found no rupees, in fact no money of any kind. He found several note-books in the room and they were produced in Court the same day; he retained all the note books. Prisoner did not suggest that he (witness) had produced one note book short when they were produced in Court and that he searched in one of rooms of the Court in the presence of Major Ellis and Macdowell a box, a canvas bag and a hold-all the accused had as his belongings. Witness identified a shirt which was found in the prisoner's box, a collar and handkerchief were found in the prisoner's bag and which were identified. Witness identified the breeches which were found in Allen's box. Prisoner was wearing an uniform vest and a gentlemen's woollen combination; the other pair of the combination was found in Clapp's room which bore Clapp's name. Witness found 17 sovereigns in a bag on the belt which accused was wearing over the combination. Witness identified the furlough pass on the prisoner which was to expire on the night of the 30th and an inter class ticket with an excess fare ticket to travel 2nd class. Prisoner had five rupees in his purse and he had in another purse Rs. 35 in two notes and silver.

Cross-examined witness said that he did not raise the lower portion of the blanket and that he did not particularly notice whether there was dust or blood on the soles of deceased's feet. He did not notice any foot-prints on the floor although he looked for them. He noticed no thumb impression on the basin; the doors were locked from the inside. He found the padlock and the key of the bath-room door through which Allen used to come and go on the dressing table. Apparently 3 drops of blood were on the floor, one was a very distinct as a blood mark. The piece of matting which bore marks of blood had not been submitted to any analysis. He did not find any definite signs where the basin was emptied and that he found no trace of the empty basin. He found a big carved figure in the room and lot of spoons. He found no instrument, no heavy instrument, no razor, no biscuit tin, no blood-stained clothes beyond those found on Allen's person and among his effects. There were two loafers going up to Mussoorie about that time, but he (witness) had no reason to suspect them. The two loafers came to Mussoorie on the 31st. I traced these men so as to ascertain where they were on the night of 31st. One man was brought from Sahranpur and the other from Quetta. Asked by Mr. Alston, whether there was anybody on the morning of 1st September, on the road between Jharapani and Mussoorie, witness replied that there might have been a constable on the road at Ballooganj, half way between Jharapani and Mussoorie.

Amid-ud-Din, constable, deposed to have received a number of parcels from Inspector McLeod and Shoukhat Husain.

Another constable deposed to have taken the parcels to the Civil Surgeon.

Ghulam, clerk in the office of the Civil Surgeon, deposed to have sent some parcel to to the Chemical Examiner, Agra.

The statement made by De Souza in the Lower Court was accepted under Section 33 of the evidence Act.

Lings, Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Humfries were recalled for examination, but they were not present.

The case was then adjourned till to-morrow. The defence will call the following witnesses or examination:—Bodycott, Dixon, Corporal Savage, Framjee and Colonel Lynden Bell.

## SCHOOLBOYS AND SEDITION.

### Responsibilities of Parents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, February 21.

The following resolution was adopted at a recent meeting held in Behar under the presidency of the Maharajah of Durbhanga. All boys attending private schools there and their guardians are called upon to take an oath of loyalty to the British Government and to co-operate with law-abiding citizens and the authorities in the suppression of seditious and lawless acts.

MIRAJ, February 21.

A successful public meeting attended by the elite of Shirol Petha in Kolhapur State was held yesterday evening under the presidentship of Shrimant Nanasaheb Inamadar Dattvad, Mr. Patel, Mamlatdar of Shirol, also helped in organising this meeting. Professor Lathe of Kolhapur addressed the meeting on the responsibilities of the guardians in Hindu society. He pointed out the neglect of Indian parents regarding the impressions produced by social circumstances on susceptible young minds and by small matters in the conduct of parents. He further explained the disastrous effects of this negligence of parents. The political tendencies which are gaining ground stealthily ought to be checked by avoiding revolutionary literature. After describing how students' interference with social reform was welcomed by thoughtless reactionaries and how the same spirit was utilized in political agitation by the latter the lecturer appealed to the educated upper classes to realise the gravity of the situation and help the backward classes in remaining free from the contagion of anarchism.

Professor Dongre followed the lecturer briefly. He laid stress on this sad moral disease and earnestly insisted upon his audience to take similar measures to keep away from the contagion which they take in the case of plague and leprosy. He exhorted the upper Hindu classes to eradicate this tendency in their boys, otherwise the backward classes will be required to separate their boys from theirs.

## FIGHTING SEDITION.

### Duties of Landholders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, February 21.

The Second Annual Conference of the Puttur Landholders Association was held at Puttur, South Canara, on Saturday, when the presidential address was delivered by the Hon'ble Rajah of Kollengode. The first point he urged was the need for the union of the Taluk Associations such as that of Puttur into District Associations whose opinions would naturally carry more weight with Government. He drew the attention of the Association to the need for co-operation with Government in the campaign against anarchy and sedition and pointed out ways in which they could stem the tide of sedition in their District. Their duty would be to watch young men and endeavour to protect them from insidious influences, to try and counteract the evil wrought by the calumnied of the sedition-mongers and to give Government prompt information about anarchical or seditious plots when they knew of such. Of equal importance was the right education of their young men which should not be devoid of religion.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, February 21.

On vacating the appointment of Brigade Major Nowshera, Major Bruce, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 64 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay.

Colonel Dallas, Deputy Director General of Military Works, is granted leave for 8 months. Lieut Colonel Rimington R. E. will officiate.

Captain Moore, Royal Garrison Artillery, is selected for appointment as General Staff Officer, third Grade, under the Director of Military Training of the War Office.

Lieut Skeane, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkhas, is appointed to the Burmah Military Police.

Major F. Maxwell, Brigade Major, Sirhind Brigade, is selected for duty for 1 year with the Australian Military Forces.

Major Low, 9th Horse, is appointed 2nd-in-command of that Regiment.

Lieut W. Leslie, No. 16 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Portsmouth, is posted to No. 73 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Ferozepore.

Lieutenant Schmidlin, Royal Engineers, resigns his Commission.

Lieut E. Clayton, 5th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Hilsea is posted to the 14th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Jhansi.

Sanction has been given to the employment of 2nd Lieutenant Salier, 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, with the Southern Nigeria Regiment.

## THE PATIALA SEDITION CASE.

### All the Accused Deported from the State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, February, 21.

The "Tribune's" correspondent gives the following details about the Patiala case:—"On 17th, His Highness held a Court at noon with the Political Agent. Mr. Warburton was then called in. After half an hour's consultation, Mr. Warburton went away. After a quarter of an hour more the Political Agent also left and then the accused were sent for. On arrival of the accused in the Court compound. The Private Secretary went to the Political Agent again and brought back from him a letter and some files. Then the accused were called in. After a lengthy conversation between His Highness and the accused the details of which might be published later on, it was agreed upon that an amendment of the petition of apology would be considered by the accused that the exact wording should be settled and approved by His Highness through his Private Secretary the case was adjourned till 11 a.m., the next day. The accused were prevailed upon by their counsel to amend the first petition as follows: That for the sentence "If however any of us have unwittingly committed any indiscretion they beg to express their deep contrition for the same" the following sentence was substituted:—"If however any of us have unwittingly committed any indiscretion they beg to submit an unqualified apology." The draft was then taken to Mr. Mistri, Private Secretary to His Highness by Rai Jwala Pershad accused and Mr. Munshi Ram, the defence Counsel. On the morning of 18th at about 9 a. m. Mr. Mistri took it to the Maharaja on a distinct promise that if the Maharaja was not prepared to grant full pardon in all respects the draft would be returned to the accused. Mr. Mistri came back after a quarter of an hour and said that the Maharaja was agreeable to accept the draft, but wanted to consult the Political Agent first and that as they were going together for shikar, the consultation would take place there. Counsel and Rai Jawal Pershed again went in the evening, when Mr. Mistri congratulated both saying the that the Maharaja had accepted the apology that the case should be considered as settled. He then asked for the signed petition. Rai Jawala Pershad immediately came back and took the petition to Mr. Mistri, who promised that he would ask the Maharaja to pass orders for the restoration of the Samaj Mandir also. On the 19th of February seeing no sign of the Maharaja coming to Court and a rumour being in circulation that H. H. was was suffering from high fever, the defence Counsel together with Rai Jawala Pershad went to Mr. Mistri at five in the evening when Mr. Mistri told them with great sorrow that very unfavourable orders demanding that the accused must leave the State within a week had been passed in spite of his earnest appeal to the contrary and forwarded to the Special Tribunal for immediate pronouncement.

On return they saw the Special Tribunal assembled and all the accused were called. On all the accused presenting themselves, Sardar Bhagwan Singh read the following order:—

"I have considered carefully the petition and prayer of the accused in this case and also the police evidence. It was never meant to infer that every member of the Arya Samaj in India or that the Society was seditious. The offence alleged against them is a very grave one and though it is necessary that serious notice should be taken of the conduct of persons guilty of such offenses, I think the action I am taking will meet the case and will also, I hope, act as a deterrent to others. The accused have in their petition assured me that they had no intention of entertaining any feelings except those of deep loyalty towards the Patiala Raj and the Paramount Power and further that if they have unwillingly committed any indiscretion they tender an unqualified apology. They also promise that in future they will take special care to do nothing which may be misconstrued as being calculated to stir up feelings of ill-will towards the Patiala Raj or His Majesty the King-Emperor. I am willing to accept this apology on the assurance given and to order that the trial of the accused be stopped and the proceedings against them withdrawn, but I am not willing that any person against whom there had been even a breath of suspicion of disloyalty to the Patiala Raj or the British Government should remain in my employ or in my State and I, therefore, order that all the accused who are in my employ shall be at once be dismissed from the posts or appointments which they hold and shall leave my State within one week and never enter it again without my special permission. This order together with the petition of apology in original should be forwarded to the Special Tribunal for compliance and a copy thereof to the Inspector-General of State Police for information."

At the conclusion of the order, the defence Counsel got up and addressing the Court said:—"Gentlemen of the Special Tribunal.—It would have been perhaps in the fitness of things that His Highness had himself pronounced this order. I am sorry His Highness has not thought fit to do so." The Counsel had proceeded only so far when the Court objected to his saying anything. Counsel submitted that even a criminal about to be hanged was allowed his last say. Counsel said he protested because negotiations were conducted mainly through him and that he had induced the accused to amend the petition. The Court refused to hear Counsel who bowed submission and sat down. Counsel again asked if any orders about the restoration of the Samaj Mandir and the return of papers and things to the accused would be passed. The Judges remarked that the Committee had ceased to exist after communicating His Highness's order and could not hear anything more. Two applications for copies of the order, one on behalf of Rai Jawela Pershad and the other on behalf of the rest of the accused, were at once put in. As it was late in the night, only one copy with Sardar Bhagwan Singh's signature could be secured and the other copy was promised to be given on the 21st.

Accused received the order with the greatest calmness and composure. Some of them belong to the oldest families of state officials having property worth thousands in Patiala, while a few have nobody else to look after the estates.

## RUNNING TRAIN THEFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, February 21.

Another daring running train theft is reported from Lashkisherai, when a passenger was robbed of all his belongings and tied to the benches of the compartment. The man in his statement to the Police said that he was smoking with a fellow passenger who turned out to be one of a gang of thieves and he knew nothing more; the man is undergoing treatment in hospital.

## NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

### BRITISH POLITICS.

### The Government's Position.

### A QUESTION OF TACTICS.

LABOUR AND NATIONALIST DEMANDS.

LONDON, February 5.

The newspapers reveal a sharp difference of opinion among the Liberals concerning the tactics to be pursued with regard to the House of Lords.

The "Daily Chronicle," in a leading article occupying two columns, urges the folly of sectional divisions and personal rivalries. It shows that Mr. Asquith on December 2 stated that the first act of the Government after the opening of the new Parliament would be to reimpose the Budget. "No other legislation, except insurance against unemployment should," the "Daily Chronicle" adds, "be attempted until the Lords' veto has been abolished. The creation of hundreds of hereditary Peers would be distasteful to the democrats. A strategic danger lies in the Liberals submitting a scheme capable of being represented as a move for the virtual abolition of the House of Lords. Mr. Balfour would then submitt a scheme for a reformed Second Chamber and the choice of the electors would be doubtful."

The "Times" remarks: "If Mr. Asquith contemplated a heroic step with regard to the House of Lords he should have gone to the King directly the result of the election was known. Nevertheless, the time has arrived for a real change in the Second Chamber. A basis of deliberation exists in Lord Rosebery's scheme."

The "Labour Leader" declares that the Labour members of Parliament are opposed to the reform of the House of Lords. They demand its abolition. Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., says that the Nationalist will require the Irish part of the Budget to be reconstructed from top to bottom.

### The British Navy.

NEW SEA LORD'S POLICY.

The "Daily Mail," commenting upon the recent changes in the Admiralty, remarks: "The policy of the new First Sea Lord of the Admiralty (Sir Arthur Wilson) differs from that of his predecessor (Lord Fisher). Sir Arthur is convinced that the need of the navy is not so much Dreadnoughts as armoured cruisers. He is also not disposed to continue the wholesale scrapping of warships. Lord Fisher bequeathed the programme for the coming year, and this includes only four Dreadnoughts. At the end of 1912 Great Britain will have 20 Dreadnoughts and 44 pre-Dreadnoughts compared with Germany's 13 Dreednoughts and 21 pre-Dreadnoughts.

### Millionaire's Daughter's Extravagance.

£1,200,000 OF DEBTS IN FOUR YEARS.

A receiver appointed by a New York Court to examine the financial affairs of Princess Sagan (daughter of the late Mr. Jay Gould, capitalist) reports that the estate of the Princess's father was valued at £25,000,000, and that the income derived from it fell from £939,505 in 1903 to £570,395 in 1908 (the panic year).

During the first four years of her marriage with the Count de Cassellaine, from whom she was subsequently divorced, the Princess was responsible for £1,200,000 of debts. The executors of her father's estate now allow her £40,000 a year. Her creditors have already received £777,000.

### Horse Breeding.

AGITATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

At an important conference of representatives of horse-breeding societies and horse-owners in London yesterday a resolution was carried in favour of ear-marking horses for national defence purposes and advocating the payment of subsidies for horse-breeding. Lord Middleton presided. An influential committee, including members of both Houses of Parliament and others was appointed to further the objects of the resolution.

The Earl of Erroll said that France spent £300,000 a year for the encouragement of horse-breeding while Great Britain spent only a beggarly £5,000 annually for the same purpose.

### A Hindu Suspect.

DESIGNS ON LIFE OF DUKE OF CONNAUGHT FEARED.

A Hindu, whose movements were highly suspicious, was recently located at a hotel in Cairo awaiting, it is supposed, the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The Singapore police warned the authorities at Cairo of the man's presence, and the police in the Egyptian capital closely shadowed him, with the result that he fled and embarked for Naples. The man is alleged to be a confederate of the Hindu who was recently sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Bombay having illegally brought firearms into India.

### A Modern Bluebeard.

MAN WITH NINETEEN WIVES.

Karl Mueller, a pseudo-German baron, has been arrested at Los Angeles (in California) on a charge of having committed bigamy at Hoboken (near New York), and with having absconded with certain moneys. Nineteen women have indentified the accused as the man who went through the form of marriage with them.

### The Kaiser and his Parliament.

ATTITUDE OF THE REICHSTAG.

In the Reichstag at Berlin yesterday the Deputies by a huge majority declined to rescind last Saturday's call to order which the Vice-President administered to Herr Lodebour (a Socialist Deputy), who demanded that the Vice-President should rebuke Herr von Oldenburg for claiming that the Kaiser had the right to disperse the Reichstag at the point of the bayonet. Only the Radicals, the Socialists, and the Poles voted in favour of upholding the Reichstag's sovereign rights.

## RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, February 21.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the provision of four additional bogie carriages (composite first class and luggage and brake van combined) for the Kalka-Simla Railway.

Sanctioned has been accorded to an estimate of the cost of providing additional quarters for the European drivers and firemen of the North Western Railway stationed at Saharanpur.

The Railway Board have sanctioned an estimate of the cost of remodelling the Pad Idan station yard on the North-Western Railway in order to provide adequate and sufficient means of dealing with the traffic of the station.

## UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

### FEDERAL POLITICS.

### The Coal Strike.

### A DESERT TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, February 7.

The history of the events leading up to the conclusion of the Financial agreement, as explained by the Premier, ought to convince the electors of the midsummer madness of rejecting it. Here we have had year after year the Premiers of the States and Commonwealth Ministers meeting to discuss these very complicated questions of State and Federal finance, with the view of devising some expedient to replace the temporary arrangement embodied in the Braddon section. The difficulties were so great that for a long time it seemed as if finality would never be reached. Indeed those difficulties baffled the wisdom of the great Federal Convention which devised a Constitution of such distinguished merits in other ways. After long discussion, the refining of points of difference down by argument, investigation and analysis in which all the most expert financial ability—that is expert in public finance—inside and outside the Parliaments of Australia was called upon to the utmost, a compromise was eventually reached which gives the Commonwealth Parliament a considerably greater margin of revenue than it now possesses yet reserves to the States sufficient to enable them to continue their programmes of territorial development. That agreement was arrived at between all the Governments of Australia, State and Federal, and must therefore in the most complete sense be regarded as a great national convention. It was then passed by both Houses of the Federal Parliament by an absolute majority—that is a majority of all the members constituting them. Surely such an achievement requiring the elaborate process of expert procedure and political compromise involved in all these successive stages, is not now to be put down as a thing that can be lightly treated? Is there any force in majorities? Then the weight and precedents and authority of all the Governments in Australia and the Federal Parliament of Australia are not to be lightly disregarded. The people have rightly the final power of acceptance or rejection although the opponents of this agreement tried to prevent its submission to the electors but are those electors to throw aside all this result of expert work and thought? For what definite alternative? None whatever, except the certainty of uncertainty and of something not so finely balanced to conserve the interests of all the Governments, State and Federal, which go to make up the national administration of Australia.

THE LABOUR VIEW.

The leader of the Federal Labour Party (Hon. A. Fisher, M.H.R.), when interviewed at Parliament House made an interesting statement on Australian financial questions, particularly in relation to the agreement between the States and the Commonwealth. Referring to financial agreement Mr. Peake said:—Why should the Labour Party fear to trust the people in this matter? We do not mistrust the people. A majority of the electors cannot amend the Constitution. The House of Representatives is elected by a majority of the electors of the Commonwealth, and if the people can be trusted all they should be trusted to return to the House of Representatives and to the Senate men who would carry out their wishes. To amend the Constitution it requires, not only a majority of the whole of the electors voting, but majorities in a majority of the States. That is not democratic. My objection is not to the payment of 25/ but to putting it in the Constitution, as that might defeat the will of majority at a future time. It is impossible to have a high revenue tariff and a protective one at the same time. Mr. Deakin's idea is that there will be a tariff in Australia for some time to come amounting to 50/ per capita and over. I am not of that opinion. Indeed, I think it is a bad policy for the Commonwealth Parliament to extort from the multitude high Customs and Excise duties. Customs and Excise duties are clearly per capita charges and that the burden falls as heavily on the poor man as on the rich is obvious and regrettable. My idea is that Customs and Excise duties exceeding £2 per head are unjustifiable. It may be possible by a combination of the State and Commonwealth Governments to alter the Constitution at the present time before the people thoroughly understand the question, but it will not be possible afterwards to amend it in the opposite direction, because, in the meantime State rights will have been acquired, and State financial obligations entered into which will not be easily set aside even if the necessities of the Commonwealth demand more money. Mr. Deakin contended in Parliament that this agreement, if put into the Constitution could be as easily taken out of it by the same people and by the same vote, if circumstances in the future justified that being done. My argument is that it should not be put into the Constitution unless the people have thoroughly made up their minds to continue the payment of 25 to the State so long as they exist.

STATE DEBTS QUESTION.

It was stated by Mr. Peake that there should be sufficient funds for the requirements of the Commonwealth, because it had a great work to do. I agree with him, but it will not be possible for the Commonwealth to carry out that work without a largely increased revenue as compared with that provided even under the agreement. The most serious statement of Mr. Peake, however, is that contained in the following words:—'If the State of Australia received nothing from the Commonwealth how could they raise, £500,000?' I say that no party has ever suggested depriving the States of all the Customs and excise revenue. I personally desired, and desire now, that the Commonwealth should take over the States' debts to an amount in principal on which £5,000,000 would be the interest, and make the principal and interest a charge on the Commonwealth. My reason is that I believe the Commonwealth credit will be distinctly better than that of any State, and by the renewal and conversion of the loans the Commonwealth will be able, by putting the difference into a sinking fund, ultimately to pay off thd principal and interest and relieve the people of a burden that is becoming oppressive. Mr. Wade claims and Mr. Deakin agrees with his contention that even if the Commonwealth were to take over all the State debts and by its superior credit pay off principal and interest the States would still be entitled to the return of 25/ per head of population. That means that the Commonwealth is in the future to be nothing more nor less than a grand general agent for the States. "In my opinion the people of Australia do not desire to see the Powers already in the possession of the Commonwealth redistributed among the States and I sincerely hope that at the referendum they will vote against the proposal being put into the Constitution—not because the Commonwealth desires to withhold all the Customs and Excise revenue but so as to leave it that freedom of action to which a Parliament having the country to defend is entitled. If it should unfortunately go into the Constitution it is reasonably possible that nine out of ten of the electors of the Commonwealth may vote for it being taken out and be defeated. Do not fix the dead hand of the past to embarrass and defeat the intelligence and experience of future Australians.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The aggregate meeting on the south coast on Saturday was attended by over 2,000 miners, and an important decision was arrived at, whereby it is hoped that a solution to the settlement of the struggle will be arrived at to-morrow, which will enable the northern and southern miners to resume work simultaneously. Some opposition was shown by a section of those present, and there was every appearance of a disagreement, but this was overcome. As explained by Mr. F. Dunleavy, the president of the Illawarra Miners' Association, the meeting was for the purpose of obtaining an expression of opinion as to whether the southern miners favoured the central council of the Coal and Shaleworkers' Federation, as originally constituted, dealing with the question of settlement to-morrow. An attempt was made to upset the gathering as unconstitutional on the ground that the delegate board had ruled against the aggregate meeting being held, and those who were of that way of thinking were

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

asked to leave. A few did so, but returned again. Mr. Morgan said that the decision of the central council to hold the meeting was the most important step yet adopted for the settlement of the strike, as the whole question would be dealt with without interference by any outside bodies. It was necessary for the miners to say whether they would be represented at that meeting. As the result of to-morrow's meeting he believed that the northern and southern men would agree to go back to work together. Subsequent speakers spoke of the hopelessness of further struggle, and a motion "that we have confidence in the council of the amalgamation to bring about an honourable settlement" was carried unanimously. Mr. Lee, the Minister for Works, speaking at Balmain, said that as far as he was concerned he was prepared to go to the extreme length of legislation in order to get rid of parasites that lived on the workers. If the Government were prepared to sit down and allow a miserable minority to rule the great interests of this country it would deserve all the contumely that could be heaped on it.

### STATEMENT BY MR. WADE.

The Premier of New South Wales, Mr. Wade, in the course of a speech on Friday, said he was convinced that a large body of men in New South Wales were content to go before the tribunal and take their chance of winning or losing on their claims and that the vast majority of the miners would abide by the awards. Owing to agitators, the men had lost their moral courage in comporting themselves in a way which was considered loyal to their fellow workers. It was regrettable that large bodies of men allowed themselves to be led away by a man who possessed a fluent tongue and a forehead of brass. It was to such men that several large strikes in New South Wales had been due. Young, irresponsible, unmarried men were easily led. They had no responsibility, and were always prepared to yell "Strike"; while the older men were afraid to raise their voices in protest against such insane cries, lest they should be called blacklegs. An organised movement had been at work in New South Wales for some fifteen months attempting to destroy legislation and with a view to restoring the barbarous method of strike as a means of settling industrial disputes. In the early stages of the present trouble the gauntlet had been thrown, and a challenge had been given the Government as to whether law and order were to be subverted by loud mouthed demagogues. In accepting that challenge the Government felt that it was fighting in the interests of law and order, the very life of industrial New South Wales depended on the maintenance of law, and the action now taken would ensure that during the next twenty years there would be no repetition of such conduct.

### A DESERT TRAGEDY.

The keenest regret will be felt in mining circles at information of the death in tragic circumstances of Mr. W. N. Frayne, a well-known prospector, in an attempt to reach Tanami on behalf of the Exchange Tanami Syndicate, an Adelaide venture promoted by members of the Stock Exchange for the purpose of exploiting the new goldfield. The following telegram was received on Saturday from Mr. J. R. Barlow, who formed one of the party, and who had reached Barrow Creek:—"Stock Exchange prospecting party cut telegraph line south of Barrow Creek four days ago. Frayne, the leader, perished, Holmesby and Barlow safe now. Had an awful trip on account of the scarcity of water and heat. Had four pounds meat for 35 days. Made five attempts across desert north-west of Mount Singleton." That sad intelligence was also conveyed to the secretary of the Exchange Tanami Syndicate (M. E. M. Twiss) in the following telegram, dated January 29, from Mr. W. B. Holmesby, the second in command of the party:—"Failed to reach field via Treuer Ranges, got out 60 miles, driven back, no water, terribly hot. All native wells and holes dried up. Frayne (leader) perished while trying to locate water. Made back to line, Barrow Creek. I had to leave loading and ride on—perishing. As last resource cut wires and went north, hoping to meet linemen for repairs. Got water on road. Further particulars next station." Information of the disaster was also received by the Deputy Postmaster-General (Mr. R. M. Waddy) in a telegram from Mr. Burgoyne, the officer in charge at Barrow Creek. Mr. Burgoyne telegraphed that on January 25 the telegraph line to Port Darwin was interfered with, and the linemen, after investigation, reported that Holmesby and Barlow had severed the copper and iron wires three miles south of Titree Well as they were perishing for water and apparently did not know their whereabouts. Mr. Waddy stated that the men were then very close to a splendid, inexhaustible supply of water. Titree well belongs to the Government and is fitted with all the necessary appliances. Brief as the above news is, it tells of a desert tragedy, and conveys a wealth of meaning to those who are acquainted with the hardships of pioneer prospecting in the interior of Australia. In this case one of the best known prospectors in the Commonwealth has at last paid the toll, after a lifetime spent in the solitudes of Australia in the search for gold. His companions, both experienced bushmen, narrowly missed the same tragic fate.

A.

## THE MADRAS RICE CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, February 21.

The total area under rice in ryotwari villages up to the end of January 1910 is 6,417,000 acres or 6 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1909. It is also more than the average of 5 and 10 years by 7 and 8 per cent. respectively. There has been a marked increase in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and Malabar and it is attributed to the sufficient and timely rainfall in earlier months of the year. The crop is reported to be generally fair, but has withered or is withering in parts owing to the failure of the North-East monsoon in some districts. The total area of rice reported to have been sown in villages other than ryotwari is 503,000 acres or 25 per cent. more than the area reported for the corresponding period of 1909. The yield of this area is estimated to be 4 million cwts of cleaned rice.

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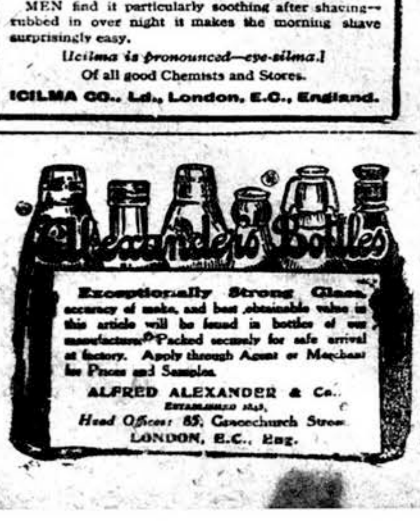

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## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding for information the Executive Health Officer's report for the 4th quarter of 1909.

Dr. Sukhia proposed that the report be adopted. In moving the adoption, Dr. Sukhia remarked that he had sent for a rat-trap from the Municipality and a lady member of his family handled it. Since then she died of black plague. There was a strong suspicion that the trap was not properly disinfected and that the lady caught plague from the germs that remained on the rat-trap. The ground of suspicion was stronger for this reason that for some months before and even after the death of that lady there was not a single death from plague recorded in the locality.

The report was adopted.

### UNWHOLESOME FOOD STUFF.

With reference to the Corporation Resolution, dated the 15th March 1909, the Commissioner submitted a detailed statement showing the quantity of unwholesome food stuff destroyed by Markets Department during the month of November 1909, from which it appeared that the following stuff was destroyed: Beef 1,047lbs; Mutton 2,331lbs; Fish 27,504lbs; Fruit 60lbs; Vegetable 115lbs; and contraband meat 8,669lbs.

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia the letter was recorded.

### A CARGO OF DAMAGED RICE.

The Municipal Commissioner, in accordance with the resolution of the Corporation, submitted a copy of a report from the Executive Health Officer, regarding proceedings taken by the Municipality against one Dhanji Raganath for the sale of damaged grain.

The Health Officer, in his report, stated:—

"With reference to your No. 31,843 of the 7th instant, I have the honour to inform you that on December 3rd, a letter from the Traffic Manager, Bombay Port trust, was received by me, stating that 130 bags of Rangoon burnt rice ex S. S. "Wardah" landed at Carnac Bunder were about to be passed into the Town. Sample forwarded with letter. This letter was at once sent to the Deputy Health Officer, B Ward, for early action. That Officer reports that:—On 4th December, assisted by Inspectors Mr. Dillon and Mr. Adam Oomer, he traced 1,893 bags of damaged rice to godowns No. 108, Frere Road, and 39, Baroda Street. On December 6th, the 130 bags referred to by the Port Trust Traffic Manager were seized under Section 415 of the Act. The owner of the bags and contents—one Mr. Dhunji Raghunath of the firm of Messrs. Kurpal Dungersey and Co., was charged in the 3rd Presidency Magistrate's Court, on December 6th under Sections 417 and 417B. 18 bags were brought into Court for Magistrate's inspection. The Magistrate postponed the case to Tuesday the 7th December. On December 6th, Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, representing Mr. Dhunji Raghunath waited upon me and gave an undertaking to the effect not a single bag of this rice would be sold in Bombay, and that the whole quantity would be reshipped to other ports and the ports of destination notified to the Health Officer, Bombay. A copy of the undertaking is appended:—

With reference to the interview our Vakil Mr. S. B. Kapadia had with you this morning as regards the bags of burnt rice seized by Dr. Godinho, I, Dhunji Raghunath, of the firm of Messrs. Kurpal Dungersey, do give this undertaking in writing that these bags were not exposed for sale but stacked for reshipment and further undertake that not a single of these bags will be sold in Bombay, and that I will reship and export these bags within 12 days from to-day, by the first available steamer or Fatemar. I further undertake that I will send the Bills of Lading, including those already shipped and other export Custom Vouchers, on completion of the export for your inspection. I, therefore, beg that you will be good enough to advice Dr. Godinho to withdraw the case from the Magistrate's Court." Under the Municipal Act Bombay and Public Health Act England 1875, the onus of proof that any article of food seized under Sections of the Food and Drugs Act was not intended for human consumption rests with the person charged. Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of his client, gave an undertaking to me that the rice in question was not intended to be sold as food for human consumption and further gave the written undertaking quoted above, that the whole consignment would be reshipped and Port or Ports of destination at once notified to me. In respect of 3,200 bags that undertaking has been carried out. 130 still remain in charge of Customs and 293 await shipment. Some bags were consigned to Cochin, others to Tellicherry.

"Immediately on receipt of the bills of lading information was sent by me to the Port Health Officers of Cochin and Tellicherry intimating that damaged rice had been shipped from Bombay to the Ports under their respective charge and requesting them to take what action they deemed necessary. I am informed by the Deputy Health Officer, who conducted the case that the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on the withdrawal of the charge saw fit to pass comments to the effect that the withdrawal was irregular and open to considerable criticism. In making that remark —the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate— appears to have entirely overlooked the provisions of Section 517 Sub-section (1) clause a (1) and of the Sections dealing with articles of food—which reads: "The Commissioner may take or withdraw from proceedings against this Act (i e., the Municipal Acts'). Under Section 68 of the Act, the Municipal Commissioner has empowered me to exercise, perform and discharge the provision of Section 517 clause (a).

"In the order to the Deputy Health Officer to withdraw the charge on December 6th, I exercised the discretionary powers conferred on me by the Act as such a procedure appeared to me to be the proper course to pursue and justified by the circumstances of the case and to be in no way inconsistent with the usual practice under the Foods and Drugs Act, England, and under the Municipal Act, Bombay. The Commissioner has power under Sections 414, 415, and 416, to deal with damaged articles of food of a perishable nature intended for human food without consulting a Magistrate. The Act is quite plain and it is not an unusual thing for the Health Department to deal with such articles of food. The course taken was the proper one and when it appeared to me that it was not necessary to proceed before a Magistrate, on what is the routine duty of this Department, I withdraw the charge, my object having been accomplished without the assistance or advice of the Court."

The Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta moved that the report be recorded. He said that the report was not satisfactory. In fact several points were not made clear and rendered the report unsatisfactory. The Magistrate, it was complained in the report, on the withdrawal of the charge, saw fit to pass comments to the effect that the withdrawal was irregular and open to considerable criticism. But, Sir Phirozeshah observed, the Magistrate was reluctant, because he expected some explanation to justify the withdrawal. The report was incomplete for this reason also that the Health Officer did not give any reason for undertaking the proceedings, without satisfying himself that they were justified. There was a general complaint that Municipal Officers instituted proceedings without waiting to be satisfied that there was a case or not, but took people to Court to prove and justify their position before the Magistrate. To remove such causes of complaints that the report in the present instance was asked for.

The Commissioner said that when damaged grain was brought into Bombay, it was assumed that it was brought for the purpose of sale. The bags were stored in a godown and that led to the conclusion. But when it was explained that to avoid the heavy wharfage fees, the grain was brought into the city before exporting, the proceedings were withdrawn as no danger then remained in this city.

Mr. Baptista moved an amendment to refer the matter to a Committee.

Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondy seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. A. Wadia thought that as the matter had been fully ventilated, there was no need to go to a Committee.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit supported the amendment.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail thought the report was fully explained by the remarks of the Commissioner and that there was no need for a Committee.

Mr. Gawasji Readymoney thought members had taken up much time in discussing the matter, which had been fully threshed out.

Dr. Sukhia observed that Dr. Turner was perfectly justified in going before the Magistrate at once.

The Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah, replying on the debate, said that he preferred the matter going before a Committee, but if the Corporation did not accept the amendment he would be quite content to see his proposition passed.

On a division the amendment was lost and the original motion was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned early to attend the Fellows' election.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

### Claim against Mr. Bandmann.

On Monday, on the Original Side of the High Court, Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit filed by Henriette Torriano against Maurice E. Bandmann to recover a sum of Rs. 15,000 or such other sum as the Court may deem proper by way of damages which the plaintiff had sustained and would sustain by reason of the defendant's breach of contract and cost of this suit.

The plaintiff stated as follows:—

The plaintiff has had considerable experience as a theatrical artiste in Australia and more recently in England and has attained proficiency on the stage in musical opera. On the 4th day of August 1909, the defendant, in London, entered into an Agreement in writing with the plaintiff to engage her exclusive services for a theatrical tour in the East, commencing in India, upon certain terms in the Agreement particularly set forth including a stipulation that the plaintiff should give 3 weeks' rehearsals prior to commencement of Tour in India. The Agreement was negotiated through "Blackmore's Dramatic Agency" a well-known and first class Dramatic Agency carried on by Messrs Blackmore and Wallace at 11 Garrick Street, London. The plaintiff was introduced to the defendant at the offices of the Agency by Mr. Wallace of the firm of Blackmore and Wallace, and at the request of the defendant the plaintiff sang in his presence and in the presence of Mr. Wallace, and the defendant thereupon expressed himself entirely satisfied with the plaintiff's capability and after enquiring of her and further satisfying himself as to her previous professional experiences and engagements, entered into negotiations through the Agency with the result that the Agreement was eventually entered into. Pursuant to the Agreement the plaintiff, together with others whom the defendant had engaged to reinforce his theatrical Company which was already on tour in the East, and the defendant himself, embarked in England on the 3rd day of September 1909 on the P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer "Egypt" and at Aden transhipped to the same Company's s. s. "Sunda" for Madras, where they were met by the rest of the defendant's Company on the 6th October. At Port Said, at Aden and again at Colombo the defendant inaugurated professional concerts on shore in which the plaintiff and other persons engaged by the defendant as aforesaid, sang. The plaintiff took prominent parts in the concerts, which were well attended and successful, and the plaintiff was paid by the defendant for her services in assisting at them. After staying four days at Madras the Company proceeded to Bangalore at which place a first rehearsal took place on or about the 13th October 1909 of a musical play called "The Arcadians" in which the plaintiff was assigned the part of "Sombra" being the leading soprano part. She had in the concerts aforesaid sang excerpts from the last mentioned opera and "The King of Cadonia." The plaintiff had seen the play. "The Arcadians" had been produced on the stage in England and she had studied her part and was fully prepared to sing and act that part, but at the rehearsal in question none of the Company were called on to, or did, sing or act. It was in fact, as first rehearsals usually are, merely a rehearsal of the words and business of the play.

From Bangalore the Company proceeded to Poona where they arrived on the evening of Friday the 15th October and a second rehearsal of "The Arcadians" was called for the morning of Saturday the 16th. The plaintiff on attending for the rehearsal was approached by the defendant who informed her that he was told by his Musical Director and also by his Stage Manager that she (plaintiff) was altogether incompetent and could neither sing nor act. The plaintiff was extremely indignant at the gross injustice of this treatment and remonstrated, pointing out, as was the fact, that neither of the gentlemen referred to had ever had an opportunity of either hearing her sing or seeing her act. The defendant at the suggestion of his Stage Manager then said to her "Well, sing now and show us whether you can" or words to that effect. The plaintiff did sing in obedience to this order but was so unnerved and upset by what had passed that she was quite unable to do herself justice, and the defendant shortly afterwards told her that she had better return to England by the next mail, but that if she could talk his Stage Manager was open to be convinced. The two rehearsals at Bangalore and Poona respectively were the only rehearsals at which the plaintiff was called upon to or did take any part, and the plaintiff says that it was utterly impossible for any one to arrive at a just conclusion as to her capabilities from such rehearsals. On Sunday, the 17th October, the Company moved down to Bombay from Poona and on the morning of Monday, the 18th October, the plaintiff sought and obtained an interview with the defendant, and, with reference to what had occurred at Poona enquired of him what he proposed to do. The defendant in reply stated that he must act on the advice of his Stage Manager and Musical Director and put an end to the plaintiff's engagement. He also stated that the plaintiff should return to England by the mail of the 23rd October, and that he would pay her two weeks' salary and provide her with a passage ticket which he contended was all that she was entitled to. The plaintiff at once sought advice and having seen her Solicitors and given them instructions to write on her behalf to the defendant, arranged to call on them again later in the day to approve and settle the latter. Meanwhile the plaintiff received from the defendant's Solicitors two letters. These she took to her Solicitors who the following day wrote a letter. The plaintiff charges that the defendant has broken his contract with the plaintiff without any justification and that the pretexts for so doing put forward in the letter are groundless and untrue. The plaintiff further states that the charges made against her in the letter of having made defamatory statements against the defendant are untrue. The plaintiff says that the conduct of the defendant in summarily breaking the contract and leaving her stranded in Bombay as the alternative for not acceding to the defendant's offer, is calculated to cause her very serious and special damage for which she claims to be compensated in this suit as well as for the actual pecuniary loss and damage to which she has been, and will be put by reason of the defendant's breach of contract.

The plaintiff under the circumstances hereinbefore stated prays that the defendant may be decreed to pay to her the sum of Rs. 15,000 or such others sum as to the Honourable Court may seem proper by way of damages which the plaintiff has sustained and will sustain by reason of the defendant's breach of contract. That the defendant may be decreed to pay the plaintiff's costs of this suit. That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief as this Honourable Court may think proper.

### THE WRITTEN STATEMENT.

The defendant in his written statement, said:—The defendant does not admit the statements contained in the first para of the plaint and puts the plaintiff to the proof thereof. The defendant under the circumstances hereinafter mentioned denies that the plaintiff when serving under the defendant showed any proficiency in musical opera and states that the plaintiff showed such want of proficiency as to justify her dismissal from service by the defendant. The defendant admits the agreement mentioned in para 2 of the plaint. One of the regulations printed on the back thereof expressly incorporated as a term of the said agreement provides as follows: "(2) Two weeks' notice of the time fixed for the termination of this Agreements will be given and at the expiration of such notice all engagements for the season or tour will absolutely end and determine. The period of this Agreement to be at the option of the management."

The defendant submits that under the Agreement the defendant was entitled to put an end to the Agreement solely at his option without assigning any reason whatsoever on giving two weeks' notice. Without prejudice to this contention, however, the defendant submits that under the circumstances that have actually happened he was entitled to terminate the Agreement. With reference to the third para of the plaint, the defendant admits that that the plaintiff in his presence sang a small song in the office of Messrs. Blackmore and Wallace. The defendant, however, states that he entirely relied upon the plaintiff's own statements as to her capacity and previous experience and made no independent inquiry relating thereto. The defendant has reason to believe that the plaintiff misstated and misrepresented her previous experience and capacity to the defendant. With reference to the fourth para of the plaint, the defendant denies that the first rehearsal took place at Bangalore on the 13th October 1909. The rehearsals began on board the steamer and were practically continued all the way out to India. Further rehearsals again took place at Madras in the presence of the defendant's Musical Director, Mr. Gordon Stamford and Producer Mr. Warwick Major. All throughout these and subsequent rehearsals the defendant's Musical Director and Producer and the defendant personally were greatly disappointed at the plaintiff's imperfect and faulty rendering of her part. The plaintiff's enunciation was bad and her intonation of important passages was untrue and not clear. In short, in the opinion of the defendant and of his said Director and Producer the plaintiff was incompetent to take the position of the leading actress in the defendant's Opera Company. With reference to the statement contained in the fourth para of the plaint, it is untrue as above stated that the first rehearsal took place on the 13th October 1909. It is not true that at the rehearsal at Bangalore none of the Company were called on to or did sing or act, or that is was merely a rehearsal of the words and business of the play. The defendant states that the rehearsals both at Madras and at Bangalore were proper and full rehearsals. As soon as the rehearsals at Madras and Bangalore took place the defendant's Musical Director and Producer as above mentioned informed the defendant that in their opinion the plaintiff was thoroughly incompetent to fill the part of the leading soprano and that it would mar the defendant's business if the leading part in the "Arcadians" which was the opening piece of the defendant's season was given to the plaintiff. This confirmed the impressions the defendant had himself formed on board the steamer of the plaintiff's want of capacity. In order, however to give the plaintiff a full chance of doing herself justice, neither the defendant nor his Stage Manager or Producer said anything about this matter to the plaintiff, but resolved to give her another trial on the Company's arrival at Poona. With reference to the fifth para of the plaint it is not true that before the rehearsal took place at Poona the defendant approached the plaintiff and told her that the defendant's Musical Director and his Stage Manager had informed him that the plaintiff was altogether incompetent and could neither sing nor act. On the contrary it was after the rehearsal took place in which it was again proved that the plaintiff was throughly incompetent to fill the part she was designed for, that the defendant told her that it was impossible for him to allow her to continue in the post for which she was intended and that under the terms of the Agreement above mentioned her services would be put an end to and she would be sent back to England by the steamer leaving from Bombay shortly after the Company's arrival there. The plaintiff agreed to this course and raised no objection. On arrival at Bombay, however, the plaintiff again spoke to the defendant and asked him what he had decided about her. On the defendant telling her that he had decided to send her back to England as already arranged at Poona, the plaintiff stated that under the Agreement the defendant was bound to her. The defendant offered to pay to the plaintiff two weeks' salary and her passage Home but which the plaintiff refused to accept. The defendant subsequently made a formal tender of the two weeks' salary and offered to pay the plaintiff passage Home by his Solicitors' letter. Without prejudice to the defendant's contention that the defendant is justified in dismissing the plaintiff without payment of two weeks' salary and paying her passage Home the defendant is ready and willing, and always has been, to pay the defendant two weeks' salary and her passage Home and the defendant brings into Court the sum of Rs. 240 being the amount of her two weeks' salary and is prepared to pay and hereby offers to pay for the plaintiff's passage Home.

### THE COUNTER-CLAIM.

After it was decided between the defendant, his Stage Manager and Producer at Poona to put an end to the services of the plaintiff and the same was communicated to her, the defendant came to know that the plaintiff whilst in the defendant's service had grossly defamed him both at Bangalore and at Poona in such a way that the plaintiff's statement, if believed, would ruin not only the private reputation of the defendant but would ruin him professionally, also as it would make it impossible for any self-respecting actresses to serve under the defendant. The defendant submits that having regard to the plaintiff's conduct in this matter he was thoroughly entitled to put an end to the engagement of the plaintiff. The defendant hereby counter-claims from the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,000 or such other sum as to this Hon'ble Court seems right for injury done to his reputation as abovementioned. The defendant denies that the plaintiff is entitled to the damages claimed by her or any part thereof. The defendant submits that this suit as against him should be dismissed with costs and that his counter-claim should be allowed with costs.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. Basil Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant was represented by Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. E. P. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. J. R. Patell and Co.

### COUNTER-CLAIM WITHDRAWN.

After the pleadings were read by the learned Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity said that the defendant was not able in the absence of the commission to examine witnesses to establish the charges he had made against the defendant. Under the circumstances, the only issues, he would raise, were: (1) whether the defendant was not justified in terms of the agreement to put to an end the plaintiff's agreement on paying her two weeks' salary and providing her with a second class passage back to England and (2) if not, whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant Rs. 15,000 by way of damages as claimed in the plaint or any and what portion thereof.

Mr. Inverarity also withdrew the counter-claim.

The learned Advocate-General objected to any liberty being given to bring a fresh suit.

Mr. Inverarity—The reason why I withdraw the counter-claim is that we are unable to prove that part of our case in the absence of our witnesses.

The Judge—Then that defence ought not to have been made under the circumstances. If you had looked at the pleadings, you could have foreseen that.

Mr. Inverarity.—It would be unfair to us if liberty to bring a fresh suit is not granted to us.

The Judge.—It would be wiser to leave this point open, Mr. Inverarity. Otherwise you will force me to decide it against you.

Mr. Inverarity.—Very well, My Lord; I withdraw the counter-claim.

### OPENING ADDRESS.

The learned Advocate-General then opened the plaintiff's case. He said that the plaintiff had six years' experience as theatrical artiste in Australia before she returned to England. On the 4th August, she entered into an agreement with Mr. Bandmann. On the face of the agreement they could see that the tour was not to exceed 18 months and that the defendant had a right to put an end to the tour on two weeks' notice; but that did not give him the right to terminate the engagement of any particular individual.

The Judge.—It leaves the whole Company at his mercy.

The Advocate-General—Yes, it is in his discretion to terminate the tour. But it is not in his discretion to terminate the engagement of a particular individual.

The learned Advocate-General said that this point must be decided in his favour.

The learned Advocate-General then disclosed the facts of his case.

### THE PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

The plaintiff was then examined by the learned Advocate-General. She said she was a theatrical artiste.

She entered the profession in Australia about 12 years ago. She there played musical comedies and took leading soprano parts. She acted there for about six years. After that she went to England and continued to play there in musical comedies until the beginning of last year. During the engagements she had taken leading soprano parts. That was about 4 years ago. She played the leading part at the Waldorf Theatre in the play called "The Antelope." She then met Mr. Bandmann in July through an agency called "Blackmore and Wallace." The agreement was entered into. Before that Mr. Bandmann had heard her sing. She first refused £8 a week but at the second interview Mr. Bandmann promised her 5 per cent. benefits. He could not tell exactly what the benefits would amount to, but said they would amount to about £3 a week. She took notes of that interview on a piece of paper.

Mr. Inverarity objected to the document going in on the ground that it was not disclosed in the affidavit of documents.

The Advocate-General said he wished to prove the amount of damages from that document. It is only to refresh her memory.

Mr. Inverarity did not dispute the fact that 39 weeks were the working weeks per year.

Continuing, witness said that she would get benefits at Calcutta, Rangoon, Colombo, Manilla, Hongkong and Bombay. She was to play "Sombra" in "The Arcadians" which is still running in London. "Sombra" is the leading soprano part. She was to play "The Princess" in "The King of Kadonia." That was a leading part. She was also given a French part. Pursuant to the agreement and under the directions of Mr. Bandmann, she purchased certain costumes to do her working and after that she spent nearly a hundred pounds. She left London on the 3rd September 1909 by "Egypt" with the few of the principals he was bringing here, Mr. Bandmann also accompanied them. The ship arrived at Port Said about noon and left early next morning. On the evening of their arrival a concert was given at Port Said. Witness here produced a programme of the concert.

Mr. Inverarity said he was not going into the question of incompetence.

The learned Advocate-General said he went into it on the ground of damages.

Mr. Inverarity said the Court could not grant damages for reputation in a case of wrongful dismissal and cited a case decided by the House of Lords.

His Lordship adjourned his ruling.

Continuing, witness said that she twice sung the programme at Port Said and at Aden. On every occasion, she was "encored". The Company transhipped at Aden. Two concerts were given at Aden with the same success. From there the Company proceeded to Colombo and concerts were given there; she there sang twice and was presented with a basket and flowers. On a Sunday they left for Madras, where they arrived on the 5th October. On the 6th October, the Company in the East joined them. The Company played there for four nights and subsequently went to Bangalore. There was one rehearsal at Bangalore. They did not sing their parts. Witness here explained how they rehearsed. Continuing, she said that that was all that was done at Bangalore. From there, the Company went to Poona. The rehearsal of "The Arcadians" was fixed for the 16th October. The chorus was still rehearsing when she was called by Mr. Bandmann and said to her that both the Musical Director and Stage Manager found her incompetent. She was confounded in front of such remarks and told Mr. Bandmann that he had not seen her act and sing. She offered to go through the whole part immediately. The Stage Manager said it was waste of time. Yet she sang two songs but could not sing as well as she would have ordinarily done. Her part was then taken over and given to another lady. Mr. Bandmann then said that he would speak to her in the evening. She said, "No, now." She there told Mr. Bandmann that he had not given her a chance. She was fully upset and said. "The best thing is to go to England." He replied in the affirmative. The Musical Director, Mr. Stanford, had not heard her sing before that occasion. On the 17th October, she came down to Bombay and had another interview with Mr. Bandmann on the 18th. He then said that all he was liable for was two weeks' salary and the passage home. She then went to her solicitors. Subsequently she received two letters from Mr. Bandmann. She filed her suit within a course of few days and was obliged to remain in Bombay for the purposes of this suit. The expenses amounted to Rs. 250 a month. Her living had altogether cost her about Rs. 300 a month. Supposing she would go to England immediately, she would not be in time for a touring engagement. She could not tell whether she would be able to get an engagement in London. She was bound to pay the agent's commission.

Cross examined, witness said she did not suggest that Mr. Bandmann told her an untruth. She claimed benefits over 58 1-2 weeks at the rate of £ 2.

Mr. Inverarity here put in the counter part of her agreement.

Witness continuing, said she boarded at the Apollo Hotel at first; subsequently she made private arrangements. Subsequent arrangement cost her about the same. That would be a little cheaper. She had no account of her private arrangements. She actually paid Rs. 250 a month. She still got her dresses and clothes. The dresses were suitable for every day wear, but all the dresses would not be suitable for wear in England. She had some of the bills of the dresses. Before she came out here, she had no difficulty in getting an engagement in England. Sometimes she had great difficulty in getting an engagement. Her husband was in England. He was also a professional. Mr. Bandmann went to England every year. She sued him here because the contract was broken here. She stopped in India to vindicate her character. She had not written to her Agent to get her an employment. She had sung in three concerts since she had been in Bombay. She got Rs 40, Rs. 60 and Rs. 20 for the respective concerts. She did anything whatever came along. In London she did theatrical business. She also sang at concerts and "At Homes" in London. She had a pretty extensive connection for work in London.

Re-examined, witness said that no work came frequently to a professional in London. It was absolutely a matter of speculation. Her kit consisted of Indian summer clothing. The trunks were worth £10.

Witness was again cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity. She said that Mr. Bandmann did mention Rangoon as a city where she would get a benefit.

### MR. INVERARITY'S OPENING.

It was here arranged that Mr. Inverarity should open his case at this stage as the learned Advocate-General wished to call a witness who was not present in Court.

Mr. Inverarity then opened his case; he also cited legal authorities in support of his case.

The learned Advocate-General then produced through the plaintiff some of the bills of her costumes. The plaintiff in answer to the Advocate-General, said that she would not have purchased the articles, if she were not coming out to India. She said that Rs. 250 included the wages of her servants, dhobie charges, boarding and lodging expenses and gharry hires.

Cross-examined, she said that board and lodging expenses were Rs. 175. There was no written agreement for that. This was not an estimate for what she paid. She took no receipts for what she paid.

Mr. A. F. Oxborrow, examined by the Advocate-General, said that he resided at Meher Mansions and knew the plaintiff who went to reside with his wife and himself from 1st November. She was to share the expenses of the flat and general expenses which would roughly amount to Rs. 175. That did not include dhobie charges, or servants' wages. She had paid her expenses right up to date.

Cross-examined, witness said that the estimate was written out yesterday morning. The actual rent he paid was Rs. 175 but other expenses brought the amount to Rs. 260. He had only a guest stopping with him. The plaintiff paid under a third.

The plaintiff's case was then closed.

### MR. BANDMANN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Bandmann, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he made tours of his Companies in the East. The tours continue for many years as a rule. He engaged artistes from time to time to perform in the Companies. He went Home every year to engage artistes. Some of the artistes stopped with him for good many years. The plaintiff came out to join 'The Bandmann Opera Company.' That Company had been touring for ten years. There were several breaks. The last break was in March last. When he engaged the plaintiff, the Company was touring in China. Certain reports were made by the Musical Director and the Stage Manager with regard to the plaintiff who was communicated accordingly. Witness then put an end to the agreement and offered her two weeks' salary. The passage was also ready. There were five places only where his Company performed for more than two weeks. They were Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manilla. Witness had no recollection of representing to the plaintiff that the Company would perform for more than two weeks at Rangoon. Two principal ladies got their benefits at Calcutta. One had been touring with him for three years. She had acted in Calcutta before. Witness had the statements of the house on that occasion. She received Rs. 59-10-6. The other lady received Rs. 55. The benefits were not on the same evening. The statements were prepared by the manager and the money-taker. This manager was now in Penang. The Musical Director was also in Penang. Calcutta would pay more money than other places. One of the ladies occupied a bigger position than the plaintiff would have occupied. Witness based certain defences on what the Manager and the Director had told him. He was not a musician himself. Witness also made a counter-claim but the witnesses for that were in Penang. When the suit was filed, the witness was in Bombay. The troupe was also in Bombay. About ten days after they left Bombay. That was pursuant to the previous arrangements. From Bombay they went to Calcutta where they had advertised their arrival a month before. From Calcutta, they went to Rangoon, where they performed for 11 nights. From there they went to Rangoon. Witness came over here specially for this case. He was prepared to give the particulars of his counter-claim. He had brought affidavits of witnesses in support of it. Under his contract he did not pay washing expenses or gharry hires or personal servants. He paid Rs. 4-12 per day for board and lodging. He did not remember what he paid at Madras. At Bangalore he paid Rs. 4 per day. The arrangements for tours were made during the run of pantomimes in London. He went Home every time in May. He remained there for three to four months. She was paid by the witness for singing at Port Said, Aden and Colombo. For each concert he paid her one night's salary. The rate was one-sixth part of her salary. He had no recollection of telling the plaintiff that benefits would amount to £2 a week.

Cross-examined, witness said apart from Rs. 240, he had paid the plaintiff two-thirds of a week's salary. The concerts were a fair success. He did not think that the plaintiff performed well. The audience applauded; the plaintiff did not think she sang well anywhere, witness did see a basket of flowers given to the plaintiff. He did not think that the plaintiff was treated as well as other artistes because they had more encores. On the combination of three he dismissed the plaintiff, who did not sing in his presence at Poona. At Madras in his presence, the plaintiff acted before the Stage Manager. They had no dress rehearsals. Witness was present at one rehearsal. He was not present the whole time. "The Arcadians" was rehearsed there. At Poona there was no scene between the plaintiff and himself. He did not admit that the occasion was not such that was described by the plaintiff. She was not spoken to before she sang. She did sing to him in London. Witness thought she had a fair voice. This particular lady was the most suitable under the circumstances. He was satisfied with her experience. He arrived in Bombay, on the 17th October, and saw his solicitor on the 18th. The letters were written by the solicitors at his instructions. He did not instruct the solicitors to write that he would take criminal steps. He took responsibility of those letters as they were his solicitors. He did disapprove of what had been written. He wanted to go on purely on the agreement. He did not wish it to be mixed up in the same case. Plaintiff had not apologised nor had he prosecuted her. He did intend to prosecute her after the case in Bombay. Before he came to Bombay, he had furnished full particulars of the alleged libel. That was during the month of December. In December, he furnished the details. One Mr. J. Bury was his manager in Calcutta. On the 19th January, they knew all the particulars when they wrote a letter to Mr. Bury. The particulars which the plaintiff had sent, would answer most of the queries. Witness did not know whether the details were furnished to the plaintiff. The other letter was written under his instructions. His case was under clause 2 and clause 5 and the contract generally. There was nothing about defamation in those clauses. The portion showing the ground of dismissal in the other letter was about the alleged defamation. He did approve of that letter. He still approved of it. It was substantially the type of the letter be desired to be written. He did not allege misconduct except defamation. He did not protest against the course his solicitors took in writing the second letter. The last break was due to 8 members leaving the Company. The agreement forms were in existence for good many years. The form was copied from a foreign contract. He commenced business in the East about ten years ago. His idea was to keep the Company out here permanently. After touring the world, he was desirous of taking the Company Home. He met with success in the East. She wrote in Rangoon, when she asked for the places she was going to. Those were the principal places. He was not prepared to swear that he did not say what the plaintiff said. One night, if full in Calcutta, would realise £250 to £280. A good average house would be Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 excepting Saturday nights. The house on Saturday, would be triple. The same reckoning applied to Bombay and Manilla, Hongkong and Shanghai were smaller. He remained in Bombay, until the end of October season. He remained in Calcutta till the end of December. From Calcutta, he went to Shanghai on the 1st of January. At Calcutta, he was not well off to write. He was convalescent a week before he left. He got special rates at the hotels.

Re-examined, witness said that any professional would get special rates at the hotels. Witness then produced a letter containing the details of the alleged libel sent by him in December. It was put in to show that the letter was in fact sent in December.

Witness, continuing, said that he had not been back here until last Friday.

Mr. Inverarity here closed his case, when the Court rose for the day.

## PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

On Monday, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar presided over the second sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimoinal Court, when his Lordship and eleven delegates concluded the suit brought by Pirojshah Mandroina against his wife Pirojbai and Pirojshaw Bookbinder on the ground of misconduct.

Evidence over, the case was summed up before the delegates, who found for the defendants. The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs.

## BENGAL PRESIDENCY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

### Championship Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, February 20.

The seventeenth Championship meeting, promoted by the Bengal Presidency Athletic Association, which took place on the Calcutta Cricket ground yesterday afternoon was an extremely successful function from every point of view. The attendance was large and the competition in the various events was very keen and the running particularly good, while the whole sports were well managed. The following are the results:—

100 yards Championship Challengeshield:—R. H. Leadon.

440 yards:—Lieut. Whitty.

220 yards:—Lieut. Tillard.

Half mile:—Lieut. Tee.

Royal Irish Rifle Minto Challenge Shield—R. H. Leadon.

The Sir George White Challenge Shield for the British Army Championship:—The Royal Irish Rifles.

The Sir Allan Arthur Challenge Shield for Native Army Championship:—The 93rd Burmas.

The school Challenge Shield:—St. Xavier's College.

## THE POONA REGATTA.

### Programme for To-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, February 21.

The programme for this afternoon's races at the Connaught Boat Club Regatta which commences to-day, are:—Senior Sculls between Messrs. Teall and George, the pair Turner and Leaby versus Arbuthnot, Webbe, Cowie and Osborne; Senior Regimental Fours, the Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Engineers and Gunners and last the Scratch Fours. Madras and Bombay teams have entered and good sport is anticipated.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The report of the Committee for the half-year ending 31st December, is to be submitted at the general meeting to be held in the Pavilion on Monday, the 28th February:—

The total number of Members of the Gymkhana is 2,982, of whom 721 were resident on 31st Dec., 1909. During the half-year, 64 new Members, 88 temporary Members and 71 Honorary Members were elected, and 6 resigned.

Presentation to the Club.—The Committee have to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following:—Three electric fans on the varandah of the Club Pavilion presented by Messrs. W. A. Haig Brown, P. J. Arnot, and W. J. K. Hegarty.

Polo.—Polo has been played regularly during the past half-year and was better supported during the hot weather and rains.

Lawn Tennis.—Owing to the lateness of the monsoon, the Courts were not opened until well on into October. The Courts have been more fully engaged than ever, and with a view to providing further Courts, the Committee have preferred a request to Government for the lease of a piece of ground near Church Gate Station.

Racquets.—The Racquet Court was well patronised during the past half-year, the average number of players being 22, while 30 were playing in July and August.

During the monsoon a Handicap Tournament was held, the winners being:—

Singles.—Capt. H. C. Richmond.

Doubles.—Capt. H. C. Richmond and Mr. M. N. Hogg.

In November the Court was repainted and is in excellent condition.

The Annual Tournament will commence on the 8th February 1910.

Golf.—Since the last half-yearly report was issued almost the whole season's programme of competitions has been gone through. The Annual Golf Week was held during the first week of November. It attracted the record number of 152 entries. It was originally intended to hold the "Week" early in October as usual but, owing to alterations in the dates of other events in the Gymkhana Sporting and Athletic Programme, it was delayed until November.

Competition throughout the season has been very keen and a number of new names appear in the handicap prize list but the scratch events have all gone to former prize winners. In the 4th "Forty-Twa" Medal Competition Mr. A. L. S. Roberts equalled the record for the links, accomplishing the round in 36 strokes.

The results of the competitions were as follows:—2nd "Forty Twa" Medal Competition Mr. S. N. Powel, Calcutta Challange Medal Mr. A. Stewart Orr, the MacDonald Cup Mr. J. Jessop, 3rd "Forty Twa" Medal Competition Mr. S. K. MacDonald, Madras Challenge Medal Mr. L. Thacker, Blackheath Challenge Medal Mr. A. Gittins. Golf Week.—1st Compt. Match play against "Bogey" Seniors Mr. K. Aitken, Compt. Match play against "Bogey" Juniors Mr. Jas. Thompson, 2nd Compt. Medal Play (Scratch) Seniors Mr. R. D. England, 2nd Compt. Medal Play (Handicap) Seniors Mr. M. Innes Ker, 2nd Compt. Medal Play (Scratch) Juniors Mr. Jas. Thompson, 2nd Compt. Medal Play (Handicap) Juniors Mr. J. H. Skelton, 3rd Compt. Foursomes, Match play against "Bogey" Messrs. Mair and Geddis, Wimbledon Cup Mr. R. D. England, St. Andrew's Medals (Gold) Mr. A. Gittins, (Silver) Mr. L. Margolиouth, 4th "Forty Twa" Medal Competition Mr. A. L. S. Roberts, 5th "Forty Twa" Medal Competition Mr. B. H. Duxbury.

Boats.—An analysis of the register shows that Boating in Back Bay has increased in popularity, the boats having been used on 355 occasions since the beginning of the season, i.e., from September to December 31st 1909, as against 246 times last year. The river boats recently brought from Home were taken out 90 times and the lighter racing craft 265 times.

Several fours have been at work and it is hoped if possible to have a few races some time in April. By the end of the season a new and substantially built boat house will be erected on the site of the present one and the additional comfort thus provided will no doubt help to enhance the number of those who indulge in this healthful branch of sport.

Cricket.—Matches have not been played during the cold weather, but several Members have practiced at the nets. The ground has been constantly rolled and watered and should be in good condition for Monsoon Cricket.

Hockey.—Hockey has so far been well supported. The season opened in November and over 30 Members have put their names down to play. The Aga Khan Tournament will take place in April.

Rugby Football.—The chief event in the past half-year was the Tournament held at the end of August, for which 8 teams entered, viz., Calcutta—Madras—Mhow—Poona and Bombay Gymkhanas, the West Ridings, Leicestershire and Gloucestershire Regiments.

The Bombay Gymkhana were beaten in the first round by the Leicesters, and the Tournament was again won by the West Riding Regiment, who beat the Madras Gymkhana in the final. Financially the Tournament was a great success, the proceeds of the Final Charity Match was Rs. 530. The season, which was chiefly noticeable for the growing interest taken in the game (both by Gymkhana Members and Spectator), wound up with a very successful dinner held in the Gymkhana after the Final Match of the Tournament, at which the Members of visiting Gymkhana Teams were entertained.

Association Football.—During the season, Association players had ample opportunities for exercise under this head, as, in addition to the Rovers' Tournament and Harwood League Fixtures, 22 friendly matches and a number of practice games were played, the results of which are as follows:—

| Class of Match | Matches played | Won | Drawn |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harwood League ... | 15 | 5 | 2 |
| Rovers' Tournament | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Friendly ... ... | 22 | 7 | 3 |

| Class of Match ... | Lost | Goals For | Goals Against |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harwood League ... | 8 | 31 | 22 |
| Rovers' Tournament | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Friendly ... ... | 12 | 35 | 35 |

Thirty-five Members entered for this sport, and of these, nineteen took part in League Matches; the form displayed at the commencement was above the average, but there was a falling off later, owing to injuries to, and absence from Bombay at times of some of the more promising players. The Gymkhana, however, put up some very good games, and certainly ought to have done better in the Rovers Tournament in which they drew with and subsequently beat the Winners of the Harwood League, and were beaten after an unlucky draw in the second round by the League runners up.

It is hoped players will soon have the advantage of a practice ground near the Gymkhana and that every effort will be made to win a leading position in the Harwood League and Rovers' Tournament next season.

Sports.—Mud Sports were arranged for Wednesday afternoons during July, August, September and October, but owing to the sodden state of portions of the Marine Lines Maidan in the early part of the season several meetings had to be postponed and morning practices were greatly interfered with. Nine meetings were successfully held. The Ladies' Aggregate Prize was won by Mrs. Wallace, and the Gentlemen's by Mr. L. M. Grayburn after a close finish with Captain H. C. Richmond.

Athletic Sports were held on two Saturday afternoons in the middle of October and although good entries were obtained, the number of competitors who turned out was moderate. The Young Cup was won by Captain E. O'Brien, this being the sixth time he has gained most marks at the Athletic Sports. Mr. H. J. Shaw had the second best aggregate score. Three days Mounted Sports followed on the last Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons of October. A large number of competitors turned out for the various events. The Steuart Cup was won by Captain Richmond, Mr. Grayburn being a good second.

Make your own Cigarette BAG It is twice as good CIGARETTE PAPER BEST and PUREST LARGEST SALE IN Gt BRITAIN

# THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 21.

There has been nearly general rainfall on the Arakan Coast, Upper Burma and the Upper Brahmaputra valley, the chief amounts being Tezpur, Kyaukpyu, Akyab and Minbu, half an inch and Bhamo Myitkyina and Mergui three-quarters. The disturbance in Persia has given rain is Ispahan and Teheran and is moving eastward.

Forecast.—Some rain is likely in the extreme North of Burma and a few thundershowers may occur in South India.

## BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21st FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st February giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the south-west Punjab but skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature is normal in the south-west Punjab but in defect over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now in defect everywhere. Day temperature is lower than usual in the extreme western districts; night temperature is normal at Jhansi and in defect elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and the adjacent district of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Karachi and normal at the other stations; the minimum is in defect in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier. Day temperature is normal; night temperature continues in defect at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is below normal, particularly at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air remains drier in the north Konkan. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect nearly everywhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in moderate to large defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is everywhere in defect.

General Remarks.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in Upper Sind and the adjacent parts of the Punjab and of Rajputana. Moderate cloud persists in the extreme south. Weather has, however, been dry everywhere and is likely to continue so except for a few light showers in the extreme south.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C.
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 22nd February.
CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz on Wednesday evening the 2nd March, and closes with the General Officer Commanding Inspection on the morning of Monday the 21st March (a Public holiday). Members should provide themselves with Camp furniture, crockery, &c. Bath tubs will be provided by the Corps.

First meal in Camp, Dinner. Wednesday the 2nd March, Major Capper, 39th Central Indian Horse, D A A General, Bombay Brigade has kindly consented to act as Adjutant during the Camp and the Officer Commanding hopes that all members will make a point of being in Camp the whole time if possible in order to obtain the best results.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Attg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 22nd February.

152—Detail for the week ending 26th inst.

To-day, Tuesday 22nd Inst—Ambulance Class at the Telegraph Office at 6 p. m.

Wednesday 23rd inst—"G" Coy Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

153—Parades—Parade will be held daily on the Oval (except Saturdays and Sundays) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves Extra Efficients. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet Non-efficients will make an effort to attend. Fall in at 6-30 p m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

154.—Musketry.—There will be no Class Firing on the Range at Colaba until further orders.

155.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing to morrow Wednesday the 23rd inst., and Sunday the 27th inst.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 22nd February.

The Annual Camp will be held at Mahaluxmi from the 26th February to the 6th March.

The Corps will parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p.m. and proceed by route march to Mahaluxmi Battery. Cyclists to parade with the corps.

Dress Drill order with side arms.

Members are requested to send their bedding and kit to either Head Quarters, on Saturday the 26th instant by 1 p.m. Bed Cots will be provided in camp.

Instructional Practice will be carried out on Sunday the 27th instant from the 6 inch B. L. C. Guns at Mahaluxmi Battery. Complete manning detail of each company to parade at 10-30 a. m.

E. E. Company Defence Rehearsal will parade for all night running from Wednesday 23rd February to 1st March inclusive.

Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. daily.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

# THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Total deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 1 | 2 | 17 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 5 | 5 | 22 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harbour | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Total | 10 | 11 | 91 |
| This day last year | 17 | 13 | 99 |

## THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

February 21st 1910.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead | Found Infected, |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 93 | 47 | 3 |
| B | 418 | 270 | 56 |
| C | 124 | 83 | 7 |
| D | 135 | 36 | 8 |
| E | 268 | 112 | 14 |
| F | 87 | 18 | 3 |
| G | 61 | 10 | 2 |
| Total | 1,186 | 576 | 94 |
| Total killed to date rats | ... | ... | 1,762 |

# BY THE WAY.

## THE FINEST ART.

An architect often forgets that he is an artist Many of his clients—if he is luckly enough to have them—do their best to cast art from his thoughts. The students of the Royal Institute of British Architects have, therefore, particular reason to think over the address they heard last week from the president, Mr. Ernest George. Mr. George held before his audience a high ideal. He talked of Spartan living and devotion to the best and most beautiful. He was not, however, unpractical, and in touching on the worldly difficulties of the architect he suggested one of the causes that give London and England so many ugly and inconvenient buildings. Cultivate tact, he said, in the treatment of the client when you get him, the plain men may tell you he "knows what he likes," and he possibly likes what is abominable: do not tell him so, he will be converted by degrees to like what is good: you cannot have all your own way. This is sadly true. It is the interests of his client which often hamper the architect in his pursuit of art. A poet can write his poem as he likes. A painter can paint what he sees in the way he thinks best—though, by the way, portrait-painters have been known to remove a few warts from the countenance of their subject. An architect, on the other hand, may have the most glorious dreams and the most effective designs, but for the carrying them out he is dependent wholly on his client, whose dreams and intentions are probably most grievously unlike his own. So that the very means of existence are for the architect the biggest stumbling-block. Architecture relies more than any other art on the taste of the people. What that taste is like we have our houses and public buildings to prove. Yet there is a good time coming. Taste even in architecture does improve, though slowly.

## THE GENTLE MOTORIST.

It might be thought that the decrease in crime was balanced by the increase of motor trafic, and that London was not really becoming any safer to live in. But this is not borne out by the official returns. The number of motors used in London during the last quarter of 1909 must been far larger than that of the corresponding quarter in 1908. Yet there were respectively 366 accidents, as against 367. Every year, of course, motors will claim a larger share of the total number of accidents, because every year they will be responsible for a higher proportion of the whole traffic, but it will come as a surprise to most people to learn that the street are not apparently becoming more dangerous. Fatal accidents, it is true have increased from six to ten, but an accident is an accident, whose result no one can foresee. The most harmless manœuvre may end far more disastrously than the taking of risks which in reality only imperil the vehicle and a greasy day is more dangerous than a reckless chauffeur. All the same, London traffic, preceeding at all sorts of different pases, has hecome immeasurably more complicated of late, and probably the police are the real authors of these satisfactory statistics. So many drivers exceed the statutory rate of travelling that it is difficult to give the credit to automobilists the increasing preponderance of motor over horse vehicles will probably lead to a more stringent application of the rules of the road in the near future.

## NICOTIAN WISDOM.

Their doom has been pronounced. Members of the Stock Exchange may no longer smoke inside the building. From now onwards, and for ever—or at least until the new rule is relaxed in the face of rebellion—cigars, cigarettes, and pipes shall be as the accursed thing in this congregation. There will be grumbling. There is bound to be grumbling. Grumbling there must be when any number of men are gathered together. But the condition may be regarded as a very shield of defence to smokers and non-smokers alike if philosophy be allowed fair play. For this reason. Smoking is never so much a pleasure when it becomes a confirmed habit. Its most exquisite delights depend on a close time. We who smoke all day long over our work—this "we" is not necessarily to be regarded as editorial, it can be read in the general sense—we do not know the thrill of noble satisfaction which comes to him who has been denied his smoke for several hours, and falls to it, the day's work over, with the zest of one encountering the rich reward of virtue. As food to the starving, as drink to the parched, as fat to the Arctic explorer, so is tobacco to him who has toiled without it.

## SWEDEN'S FAMOUS WOMAN NOVELIST.

The most popular novel ever written in Swedens says a contributor to the "Lady's Realm," is "Gosta Berling's Saga," by Miss Selma Lagerlof, who has just been awarded the Nobel prize for literature. Since 1891, when it first appeared, some sixty thousand copies have been sold. This means much in a land of only five million inhabitants. Even adding Norway and Denmark, the only foreign countries in which there is a market for Swedish books, this output corresponds to 200,000 copies in England. Gosta Berling was Miss Lagerlof's first book. She was an unknown school-teacher when it appeared. Now she is the most famous woman in Scandinavia.

## "ROMANTIC NONSENSE."

Miss Lagerlof is fifty-one years of age, and one of her first recollections was a longing to be an authoress. In her early years she tried verse and prose, plays and romances, but with no success. At twenty-two it became necessary for her to earn a living, and she went to Stockholm to study to be a teacher. One day at a lecture she heard how the greatest authors had succeeded best in describing how they lived and what they had seen in their own homes. On her way through the streets it suddenly occurred to her, "Why not write about your own Vermland?" She went at once to her lodgings and began to write. But it was ten years yet before her book appeared in print. When she sent a portion of it to a magazine it was returned. "It's all out of key with the times," said an editor, "We want realism, and this is romantic nonsense."

## SUCCESS AT LAST.

In 1890 a Swedish magazine offered a prize for a story of 100 pages. She determined to compete, and duly sent off her story. After weeks of waiting she abandoned all hope. But early one morning a telegram came from Stockholm, signed by three school teachers, and containing the two words "Heartiest congratulations." She waited anxiously until the noon mail arrived with the Stockholm papers, when she learned that she had own the prize. The magazine asked her to make the 100 pages into a novel. A wealthy baroness sent for Miss Lagerlof, and asked how long it would take her to write the book. Three or four years," she replied, "together with my teaching." The baroness made a financial arrangement whereby a substitute was provided for her in the school and Miss Lagerlof could give her whole time to writing. In the following year. 1891, appeared the first volume of 'Gosta Berling's Saga,' and its popularity was immediate and great. Miss Lagerlof found herself suddenly the most conspicious figure in Sweden.

## ELECTIONS AND SABBATH DESECRATION.

In the good old times when Sabbath desecration was numbered among the more heinous sins, Saturday would not have been selected as the opening day of a general election. The "Glasgow News" points out that in the summer of 1708 the Sheriff of Rossshire determined that the electors of that county should make choice of a representative on the last day of the week. This occasioned Sunday travelling, and was loudly condemned as a breach of decorum. In the course of a report on the matter the local Presbytery condemned the proceeding strongly. The following passage was evidently intended to have a special significance for the principal delinquent: "Some, who were in your own company, are said to have sung shot, and danced in their progress to the ferry, without any check or restraint, as if they meant to spit in the face of all sacred and civil laws." The learned Sheriff does not seem to have been greatly perturbed by this censure; as when found among his other papers it was docketed "a comical, synodical rebuke."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

# THE LADIES' CORNER.

### COLOURED STOCKINGS.

The vogue of wearing coloured stockings still holds good. This fashion, writes a Paris lady, shows a disposition to die very hard, and will probably continue well into the spring. For some reason or other, a deep shade of violet is most frequently seen in conjunction with dark tailor-made toilettes, bois de rose being another favourite, while some of the greens, especially emerald and the fashionable lime green, have likewise proved their claim to popular favour. Above the black shoe the coloured hose has a very charming effect, and with a toilette of dark colouring this touch of brightness in the scheme of attire is very grateful.

### NEW UNDERWEAR.

The American nightdress designed to slip on over the head has become very popular among Parisiennes. Cut sufficiently low in the neck to allow of its passing easily over the shoulders and richly embroidered with beautiful handwork or a trimming of fine lace it is a distinctly becoming as well as comfortable garment. The sleeves are quite short and for the woman who may not include the services of a maid among her luxuries the fact that it obviates the constant sewing on of buttons after the marauding attacks of the laundress is no small consideration. The most fully trimmed of these nightdresses are finished at the foot with a flounce matching in its scheme of decoration that on the upper part of the garment. The flounce is by no means of full one but its elaborate trimmings give the garment a far more habillee appearance.

### THE PETTICOAT OF THE MOMENT.

Immense ingenuity is expended on the combination petticoat in use with the straight dresses. One of the best models has a deep flounce cut "en forme" and starting a little higher than the knees, with a very beautiful line at the lower edge. The garment is fitted carefully over the hips, while at the waist it represents a succession of insertions of lace and embroidery, and finishes at the edge of the corset, where a wide taffetas ribbon threaded through a few holes keeps it in place. Another invention for preventing the mark that some corsets make on the thin corsage worn over them is represented by a cover of finely woven elastic in white or pale colours entirely covering the corset. This has only one opening either in front or behind at the wearer's choice, and is finished with a narrow busk. The latter can, however, be suppressed, while in any case it is concealed with a strip of satin. For a slight woman this garment not infrequently allows the wearer to dispense with the corset, and ensures an unbroken surface; for the fitting gown.

### CASE OF THE STOUT WOMAN.

The case of the stout woman is by no means an enviable one just now, but her difficulties are to a great extent mitigated by the many inventions for producing the right effect where the narrow hipless gown is concerned. A continuation of the corset in woven elastic and buttoning down the leg to the knee is a very efficacious expedient. This exerts a certain amount of pressure, and gives a definiteness to the lines which Frenchwomen like. It has, besides, the same aim and object as the very long concert, to which it is often preferred by a woman well past her first youth. To wear with tailor-mades generally there is a corset which rides high above the bust, and is supported by a ribbon fastened over the shoulder while a much prettier and smarter expedient than the "modestie" of lace generally seen on a dainty pair of stays is a drapery of taffetas or satin ribbon, wide enough to form a pretty and sweeping line, which is arranged round the top of the corset, and forms a large flat bow in front. Frenchwomen are so particular about the smaller considerations of the toilette that the lingeres and corsetieres are more than eager to find fresh schemes of this kind for the beautifying of the elaborate underwear.

# THE AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION.

THE report of the American Marathi Mission is a pleasing departure from the stereotype form of document which such institutions are in the habit of issuing. It is instructive reading and copiously illustrated with excellently printed blocks.

The missionaries of this Society stationed in Bombay in 1909 were:—Rev and Mrs. James Smith, Rev. J. E. Abbott, D.D., and Mrs. Abbott, Rev and Mrs. B. K. Hunsberger, Rev. and Mrs. A. A. McBride and Miss Millard.

Mr. Smith writes:—There is not space for a thrity years' retrospect in a Mission Report, but I cannot well ignore the fact that I have completed thirty years' service in India nor can I help making comparisons. I shall content myself with observing that India has taken many steps towards the Kingdom of God during those years. Progress has been slow but steady; there have been no backward steps.

Nearly all of my thirty years have been spent in Ahmednagar in school work mainly for non-Christians. Since I have come to Bombay, I have been most deeply impressed by the effect of such work in this city. Night after night for months I see an attendance of from 100 to 200 young men at Tent Meetings. The most eager and regular listeners are pupils and ex-pupils of Mission schools. Among them are very many who have long been admirers of the character and teaching of Christ, who accept Him as their teacher and example, and are not far from the Kingdom of God. A similar work is going on among women in this city. The audiences are smaller, but the fact is more remarkable when one remembers the seclusion of women in the East. Further, the meetings are held in English lady's house, and are for the express propose of preaching the Gospel to the ladies of the highest classes of native society, and their husbands and fathers cordially consent to their wives and daughters attending the meetings.

My work for six months of the year is purely evangelistic, preaching the Gospel five nights of the week in a large tent pitched on the sea-shore. Here hundreds of people meet every evening to enjoy the sea-breeze. As soon as the sun goes down a large number troop into the tent and the meeting begins. It may be of interest to readers at home to know that it is the distinctive truth of Christianity, the Divinity of our Lord, His Atonement, His Resurrection, His Sovereignty, etc., that are listened to with most attention. The common truths of all great religions are accepted as obvious but they are powerless to affect life. When a speaker tells of a Saviour who saves from sin, who breaks the habit of sinning he is surrounded by a crowd of young men as soon as the meeting is over and plied with questions and request for more about the subject. Twice within a fortnight after a very earnest address by a stranger passing through Bombay I have been asked to speak the next night on "The Atonement."

It is a fact that there are thousands in this city who have lost faith in form and ceremony but who have found no comfort in natural religion. They want the helping hand of a divine person; they want to break for ever with their past and to have an assurance of a new life for this world as well as the next. Mr. Karmarkar, Mr. Frank Anderson of the Y. M. C. A., and I are trying in these tent meetings to present Christ as the only one who can satisfy the yearnings and aspirations of the human soul.

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A HANDSOME memorial to the late Captain Matthew Webb has been completed, and is to be erected at Dover, overlooking the Channel. It consists of a bronze bust of Webb, surrounded with a design of dolphins and seashells, resting on a red granite obelisk, which bears a bronze laurel wreath. It records Webb's successful swim from Dover to Calais in 21hrs. 45 mins. on August 24-25, 1875.

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THE Army Council consider that a divided responsibility as regards the supply of vehicles and animals must lead to unnecessary competition and confussion, and have decided that the provision of vehicles and animals on mobilisation must be vested in one authority. In view of the great influence and local knowledge at the disposal of the county associations, the council consider that that arrangements for the supply of horses and vehicles can in future be best made by county associations.

# MEN AND MATTERS.

### A MODERN SOLOMON.

There is surely no sovereign in the universe more utterly indifferent to convention than Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, who in addition to his many accomplishments, as the author of a play which had its first performance last week at Cettinjee. He has been known, in the midst of a Court procession to hail the postman, whom he spied in the distance, and stop his carriage in order to seize his letters and newspapers. Finding on one occasion that his subjects were inclined to despise the art of farriery, he caused a smithy to be erected out side the palace and there hammered a horse-shoe in the presence of his haughty braves, who were thus convinced that what was good enough for their Prince was good enough for them. In appearance Prince Nicholas is the most picturesque sovereign living. Keen on the preservation of nation characteristics, his apparel is gorgeous. He wears a white surcoat, over which is a sleeveless jacket of black silk stiffly embroidered with gold; a scarlet undercoat covers his broad chest. also rich in gold-work; a multi-coloured sash holds the inevitable revolver, and wide trousers are gathered at the knee into a pair of patent leather boots. He is accessible to everyone of his subject, and his people are beholden to him and to none other. Law troubles him little, he judges his little Principality on such a spot as wherever he may happen to be; and the offender is punished there and then. Every day at certain hours he sits outside his door and receives petitions from his subjects—these petitions very often taking the form of requests for revolvers, which are usually granted.

### LORD DYNEVOR'S ANCIENT FAMILY.

There are few families in England that boast of a longer pedigree than that of Lord Dynevor, who has just celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday. The family name is Rice, and according to the Welsh chroniclers, it is descended from a Cambro-British noble named Rheged, who became the husband of Margaret La Faye, the half-sister of King Arthur.

The title dates from 1780, when Charles Talbot, the Lord Chancellor, was made Baron Dynevor. As a matter of fact, there has hardly been a time during the last eight hundred years when a member of the family has not been considered of account in public life. A Richmond Talbot appears in the Domesday Book, while another, Gilbert, carried the spurs at the coronation of King Edward V. and had a commission to receive the submission of the celebrated Welsh Chieftain, Owen Glendower.

### A REMARKABLE BALLROOM.

The most remarkable private ballrooms in the world is the one to be found in Lord Iveagh's house Dublin. This room, which is 70ft. in length and 40ft. wide possesses walls panelled with alabaster, which are draped with rich rose-coloured silk and velvet hangings. The music gallery and the gallery that faces it are made of alluminium, out of which metal the great fender before the fire-place. which one be lifted in the hand was cast. This beautiful salloon naturally cost a very considerable sum; indeed the amount spent upon it—£30,000—which works out at about ten guineas a square foot, renders it one of the most expensive rooms in existence.

### LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY.

There is a little story concerning the Chancellor, which has been going about the last few days, and for the very good reason, that the incident on which it is founded occurred only since the Generl Election began. It seems that a certain gentleman of inimical views to those entertained by the Chancellor, conceived the rather petty idea of heckling him at one of his speechmakings. Not only that. His purpose was to interrupt him in Welsh. He didn't know a word of the language, so had to solicit the help of a Welsh friend. "Tell me what 'you'r a fool' is in Welsh?" he said. The friend wondered what he wanted to know for, and then, remembering the other's frequent expressions of animosity to Mr. Lloyd-George, quickly suspected some antagonistic motive against him, and, like a brother Welshman, acted accordingly. "You're a fool, eh? Oh, that's easy enough. Now, try and pronounce this, 'Sidda dochee.'" After several attempts, the pronunciation of the Welsh sentence was accomplished to the satisfaction of both parties, and the phrase committed to memory.

### NOT SO WELL.

It was the night before the day of polling at Carnarvon that the enemy chose for his exhibition of spite, and he thought it worth his while to journey all that way in order to indulge it. Now, everybody knows—those who do not agree with his opinions perhaps best of all—that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is as quick and sharp as a needle at a reply to an interruption, and usually gets the intended biter badly bit. But in the present instance he was unconsciously helped by his countryman. He had just finished a spirited appeal to an enthusiastic audience to do their duty on the morrow, when, from one throat among the crowd came "Sidda dochee! Sidda dochee!" "Very well, thank you," came the reply from the Chancellor. "And you?" The interrupter was naturally dumfounded by an answer altogether different from what he expected, and not knowing any more Welsh, he beat as hasty a retreat as he could. It was only some time after the meeting had broken up that he was told "Sidda dochee" meant "How do you do?" He is now busily seeking an explanation from his Welsh friend, whom he hears has gone abroad.

### THE POLICEMAN SCORED.

Mr. John Burns is well known for his very precise methods, and some time ago he had an amusing experience with a policeman whom he thought was breaking the law. Walking out one day, "Honest John" espied a constable deep in conversation with a man in civilian's dress. Suddenly the later put his hand in his pocket, and draw out something, which he handed the policeman. In a moment Mr. Burns, who had scented a disregard of the law agianst tipping in the Force, was by that policeman's side. "Open your hand!" he thundered. The constable hesitated, and looked very confused. "Open your hand?" repeated the irate Mr. Burns. Slowly the policeman obeyed, and extended his open palm. In it there lay not a piece of silver, and not even a penny, but—a large cough-drop! A moment later "Honest John" had disappeared.

### PORTUGUESE ORDER FOR LONDON'S LORD MAYOR.

The Commandership of the Order of St. James, which the King of Portugal has conferred upon the Catholic Lord Mayor of London, was founded in Spain after Henry of Burgundy had recovered Portugal from the Moors, owing largely, it was believed, to the presence of the bones of the Apostle and Martyr. A candidate originally had to evince great ardour to fight the infidel. He had also to prove that for four generations his family on both sides had been Christian, and without taint of trade, brokerage, or usury. The Portuguese knights separated from their Spanish brethren, after 1789 the Sovereign became the Grand Master. Suspended from a violet ribbon, the Order's Star shows the word by which St. James was slain, enamelled in red, and lily hilted. The habit, a blue mantle, showing the Cross of the Order on the left breast, the Knights Grand Cross and the Commanders are also entitled to wear.

### BERESFORD'S GALLANTRY.

Topical at this moment is a story of Lord Charles Beresford's gallantry which had a charming sequel. Years ago, when his ship was off the Falkland Islands, a sailor fell overboard on a bitterly cold night, and, of course, could not swim—sailors never could in those days, Charlie did not stop to think, but, catching hold of a rope which might or might not be fastened to something, over the side he went. Down and down he sank, until he began to think the rope was not fastened to anything. Fortunately it was however, and he saved his man. Years afterwards, when Charlie was contesting East Marylebone, an appearent hekler appeared at one of his meetings, and fighting his way to the platform cried out: "I'm the man whose life ye saved off the Falklands, and I'd like to shake your flipper again."

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¾ Chiming Pendulum
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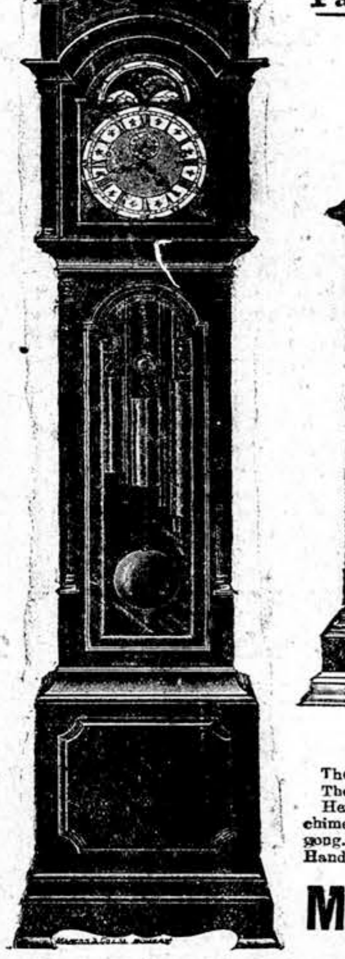

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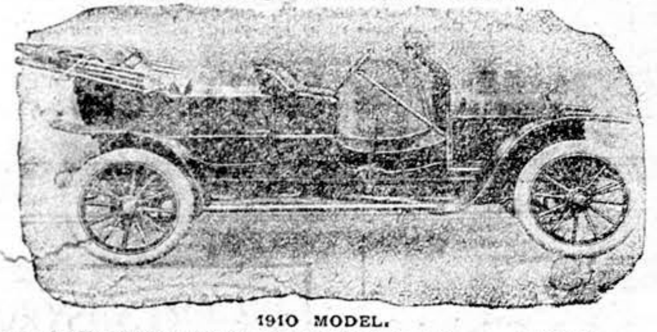

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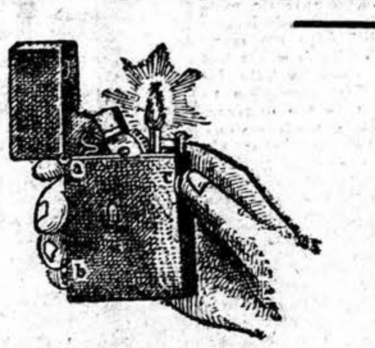

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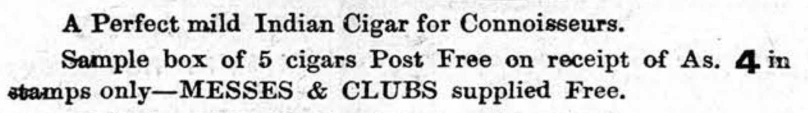

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors. "The Bombay Gazette, Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Frenchurch Street, London E.C.